FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FLORAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORAL COLLEGE, June 16.

The examination exercises at this old and well known Institution closed to-day. The occasion had drawn together an unusually large crowd of visiters.

The recitations of the young ladies were highly creditable to themselves and complimentary to the energy and ability of their Principal, the Rev. Daniel Johnson.

The Address before the graduating class was delivered by Quentin Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, who fully sustained his reputation as a speaker. The Address was chaste and beautiful, and was evidently well received by all present. At its close the young ladies presented a beautiful bouquet to the speaker, for which he thanked them in a becoming manner.

J. G. Blue, Esq., then delivered diplomas to eight young ladies of the graduating class.

Miss F. McQ. one of the graduates, in behalf of her class, presented (with a neat little speech) a beautiful Cane to their beloved Principal as an evidence of their esteem.

These exercises over and the duties of the teachers being at an end, the young people passed off the remainder of the evening most pleasantly with music and conversation.

I was glad to learn that the College is in a flourishing condition, with a prospect of increased patronage next session. It now numbers near 90 students, among whom are several from Mississippi and other Southern States.

Mine host, the loquacious Major, was as attentive as ever to the wants of his guests; and if the crowded state of his house prevented his giving us as good accommodations as usual, his jokes and fun made up for all deficiencies.

A VISITER.

The Dome of St. Peter's.—I have spent an hour on the roof and in ascending the dome of St. Peter's Cathedral. The ascent to the summit is the only means by which a proper idea can be formed of the immensity of the structure, and it then presents one of the most extraordinary spectacles in the world. A broad, paved, spiral ascent, without steps, leads to the roof by so gentle an ascent that a horse might mount it. On the walls of this spiral ascent are tablets recording the names of members of the reigning houses of Europe who have accomplished the ascent, that of the Prince of Wales, who passed up a few weeks since, being already up. The roof is so immense that it requires a half hour to walk round it, and the workmen who are constantly employed in repairing and keeping it in order have houses here, in which they live with their families. Almost all the roof is of brick, set in Roman cement as hard and solid as a rock. A long series of passages and staircases carried us from the roof to the different stages of the dome, winding between its double walls and opening on the internal galleries. From the upper of these galleries, looking down on the altar and floor of the Cathedral below, at a height of about four hundred feet, the people scarcely look like human beings, and the Mosaics of the dome, which look from below like finely executed paintings, are found to be coarsely executed in the only style which could produce such an effect at such a distance. The staircases from this point lead directly to the top of the interior dome, and you stand on its brick floor. Another flight of about thirty steps carries you up into the ball on which the cross sets, which from the front of the building looks not larger than a bomb-shell, but you find to be capable of easily holding eighteen persons. Six were in it at the time we entered, but the heat was so oppressive that we were soon compelled to retreat.

The view from the baleony below the ball is one of the finest scenes in Europe. The whole of Rome is spread out like a map in the foreground, bounded on one side by the Mediterranean and on the other by the chain of the Apennines.

Correspondence Balt. American.

Sufferings of the American Eagle.—Somebody ought to interfere in behalf of this unfortunate bird. For now more than half a century he has been incessantly persecuted by village orators, lecturers, performers at junior exhibitions, and by politicians in (and out of) Congress. Travellers who have visited Switzerland will recollect that at Geneva (of which canton the eagle is the heraldic emblem) one is maintained at the public expense in a cage, but which visiters are not allowed to worry. We, who have also chosen him to represent our 'boast of heraldry and pomp of power,' treat him, or allow him to be treated, in a very different manner. He is compelled to do all manner of things which no bird—even an eagle—ever did before. He is set up 'on the top of the snowy Sierra' and 'on the inaccessible peaks of the Rocky Mountains,' and thence made to desery the 'distant shores lashed by the Atlantic surges or laved by the placid swell of the Pacific.' With 'his head in the North and his tail in the South,' he is made to 'flap his broad wings over a free and enlightened nation.' It is unusual, however, for his tormentors to begin their worryings so early in the season as has been done this year. Ordinarily it is the custom (although there is no game law on the subject) to delay these shots until the Fourth of July, when the big gun of the village is brought out and let off at him in an oration.—*Balt. Patriot.*

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,613,318 bales, against 2,967,852 bales last year. Increase 645,466 bales.

Glen Anna Female Seminary.—Rev. R. T. Heflin will deliver the annual address before the young ladies of this Seminary on the 28th inst.

LETTER FROM T. D. McDOWELL, Esq.,

Declining the nomination for Congress.

ELIZABETHTOWN, June 14, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor has just been received, informing me of my unanimous nomination by the Convention held in Whiteville on the 11th inst., as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, and expressing a desire that I would accept the nomination.

To possess the confidence of the Democracy of your county; of those Democrats who have always been true to our principles; who have sustained and defended them in adversity as well as prosperity, is an honor not lightly to be esteemed; and I can assure you, gentlemen, that I am unable to express my gratitude for this evidence of your favor.

The term for which our late members to Congress were elected, having expired on the 4th day of March, steps were taken in the different Districts in the State, to bring forward candidates to be voted for at the next election.

In every District besides ours (except one) Conventions have already been held and candidates selected.

In the Seventh District no county has proposed a Convention, consequently none has been held.

In the month of May, the Democracy of Columbus county, in the innocency of their hearts, supposing that they had the right in common with other counties of the State, assembled in meeting and proposed that the counties in this Congressional District should meet in Convention and nominate a candidate for Congress—expressly stating, that they were actuated by a desire to promote harmony and advance the interest of the party.

Immediately a storm was raised—those who favored a Convention were denounced as "disorganizers," "political intriguers," "factionists" and "aspirants for office."

This was ungenerous, to say the least—I know the men well who participated in your meeting. Many of them have grown grey in the service of the party, and the only reward they have ever asked or desired was the consciousness of knowing that they were right.

It was supposed that the propriety of holding Conventions was too well settled to admit of a doubt. To adopt the principle, that a candidate, once nominated, shall hold office at his option, is destructive of the very essence of Republicanism; it annihilates the most important feature in our system of Government—viz: the entire *dependence* of the representative upon the constituent; it renders null and void that article in our Declara- of Rights, that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only."

In recommending a District Convention, your action has been sustained by every District in the State except one; you were pursuing a course in strict conformity to Democratic doctrine and practice, and you had a right to expect that courtesy due from those professing the same political faith and aiming at the same results. It is not surprising, then, that the democracy of your county should feel aggrieved at the treatment they have received.

In good faith you proposed a Convention to *insure* harmony. You have the consolation to know that you have done your duty, and if difficulty should occur, the responsibility can not rest on you. Your position was correct; it can not be successfully attacked, and I am confident a majority of the District would sustain you.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the right of a single county to nominate a candidate for Congress, it cannot be doubted that the Democracy of any one county possesses an equal right with another, to bring forward a candidate, and that, too, without having their allegiance to party called into question.

But suppose the right be admitted and put into practice. In addition to the meetings already held, the delegates to the Convention propsed to have been held in Wilmington on the 26th May, have issued a call to the Democrats of this county to assemble in Convention on the 18th inst.

I was not aware that any of the delegates from this county had attended in Wilmington until I saw their card published, nor have I had the opportunity of communicating with them since their return, and am, therefore, unable to say what course of action will be recommended by them or adopted by the meeting. But suppose this county should nominate a different person and the other counties of the District might, in the exercise of their rights, each select its own candidate. The consequence would be inevitable defeat.

However much I might feel flattered by being selected as the Representative of the District, I could never consent to be thus honored at the risk of jeopardizing the success of the Democratic party. I esteem its success too important to allow personal considerations to influence me when there is danger of its defeat. Under these circumstances, I must decline most respectfully to become a candidate.

Yours very respectfully,

T. D. McDOWELL.

MESSRS. RICH'D WOOTEN, J. C. POWELL, W. W. BROWN, J. W. ELLIS, J. H. M. STANLY, A. J. BALDWIN, JOSIAH B. HARRELSON.

Hon. John A. Gilmer.—We find in the New York Day Book, of June 11th, a letter purporting to have been written by some one in the Guilford Congressional district, who represents himself as an out-spoken preacher of abolitionism; and says, that although some of his friends were alarmed for his safety, he had no fear, and no reason to fear, that he would be molested; but that in defiance of men and devils he would persevere in his work. He alludes to several persons, and calls the name of John A. Gilmer, who, he says, has a copy of Helfer's "Crisis"—intending to be understood as including that gentleman among his friendly helpers in the work of abolitionism.

The Day Book intimates a doubt as to the genuineness of this letter, which appeared, originally, in the *Boston* (abolition) *Tract Journal*, without a signature; and says, "*it is not altogether improbable that it was manufactured for effect.*"

For "effect" in what direction? To promote the abolition cause, we suppose is meant by the Day Book. And yet the Day Book is a *democratic* paper, and knows, very well, that Mr. Gilmer is an old conservative Whig, and candidate for Congress, and is a piercing thorn in the side of democracy in North Carolina. Did not the Day Book have two objects in view, in republishing this anonymous letter, to-wit: to show the South what was being done (?) in the Guilford district to abolitionise the people; and also, to stigmatise Mr. Gilmer, and defeat him if possible? We honestly believe that the main object of that letter was to affect Mr. Gilmer's election. It is a tissue of lies, from beginning to end, and could have been intended for no other purpose, unless it be from the pen of that vilest of creatures, *Helfer*, who, still bent on making money, employs this mode to keep his lying book, the "Crisis," before the public.

Salisbury Watchman.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1859.

GOV. ELLIS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—*More muddying of the waters.*—We copy the following in full from the Charlotte Bulletin, as a defence, or explanation, of the Governor's course in regard to the military escort of President Buchanan. The substance of it is, that "simply John W. Ellis," and not *Governor* John W. Ellis, sent "Cards of Invitation" to "the military generally." (But neither John W. Ellis nor Governor John W. Ellis sent any such cards to any one of the seven volunteer companies in this town or county. Or if either did, to whom were they addressed, how sent, and what became of them?)

What are we to think, after the Bulletin's precise and positive statement, of the denials in several democratic papers, that Gov. Ellis ever invited *any* company? Were all those denials a mere subterfuge—a subtle distinction between an invitation sent by "John W. Ellis, as a distinguished gentleman," and not by the same distinguished gentleman as Governor? It is remarkable that out of many hundred other "distinguished gentlemen" in North Carolina, no other one than John W. Ellis thought to send such "Cards of Invitation." As to paying the expenses of the military, every body knows that the *Governor* had no such authority or responsibility; but we really think it questionable whether an invitation from a "distinguished gentleman" does not make it incumbent on him to foot the bills. We merely throw out the suggestion, never dreaming, ourselves, that any volunteer company would present such a bill to the Governor or to any body else.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

Gov. Ellis and the Military.—We are aware that some of our contemporaries have been discussing the question—"Did Gov. Ellis invite the Military to escort the President, or receive him at Raleigh, on his recent visit." It appears that some feeling has been manifested in the discussion. This is unfortunate, and is much to be regretted.

Our remark that the Hornets Nest Riflemen had been invited by His Excellency, and that they would be present at Raleigh, has been cited as proof that an *invitation* was given by the *Governor*, and that he acted partially in extending his notice, other Companies not having been invited.

It does appear to us that there is a misunderstanding existing in reference to this matter, and that His Excellency has not, by the course pursued, subjected himself to the taunts that have appeared in some of the articles which have been published.

We agree with the Fayetteville *Observer* that "the waters get more and more muddy the more they are stirred," and for that reason it is with extreme delicacy that we refer to the matter at all. But as an act of justice to Gov. Ellis, we think it is proper that we state the facts as far as we have been able to discover them, and thereby assist to remove, if possible, whatever of censure that may have been placed upon him.

His Excellency being apprised that Mr. Buchanan would visit Chapel Hill, regarded it not only an act of courtesy, but his duty to invite his fellow citizens, both civil and military, to receive the President at Raleigh, and pay him that attention and respect which his eminent position as Commander in Chief, warranted him to expect.

This being the state of the case, Gov. Ellis wrote or caused to be written, a note addressed to several officers, throughout the State, with a request to extend the invitation or notice, that he (John W. Ellis) not as Governor or Commander in Chief over the State, but simply as an individual,—without attaching to the note the significant marks of authority,—would be glad to see them at Raleigh to take part in doing honor to the Presid't.

The Cards of Invitation, intended to be extended to the military generally, was signed simply John W. Ellis, without the title of office, because, we suppose, His Excellency is not provided by the State with a fund for contingencies, and had he *ordered* out the military, as the Commander-in-Chief, he would thereby have subjected the State to an unnecessary expense, one which every gallant soldier, under the circumstances, would without hesitation discharge from his own purse.

The Hornets Nest Riflemen were invited, and did attend, but they regarded the invitation as emanating from John W. Ellis, as a distinguished gentleman, entirely distinct from his position as the governor and Commander-in-Chief.

We think that it will appear at the proper time that the Fayetteville military were similarly invited, but accidentally without any design whatever the card of invitation was not extended by those in whose charge it had been committed, and that the Governor ought not to have been censured for an occurrence over which John W. Ellis,—apart from the office of Governor,—could exercise no control, because the card of invitation had passed out of his hand.

We hope and believe that our neighbor of the *Observer* is mistaken in his conclusion that the Governor ignored the existence of the military in Fayetteville.

We have not been authorized to make this statement; we venture our opinion because the *Bulletin* was referred to as authority; but more especially because we believe it is our duty, as far as possible, to relieve Governor Ellis from a position he does not occupy, one well calculated to do him great injustice if not explained.

We have now, at several times, given the statements of five different papers, viz: the Wilmington Herald and Journal, the Raleigh Standard, the Charlotte Democrat, and the Charlotte Bulletin, (most of them democratic papers,) each one of which has given a different version of the facts, and all of them professing to speak by authority either of the Governor or of the military. With no particular interest in the matter, except as a funny affair, we shall keep our readers advised of its progress.

PROPOSED LINE OF STEAMERS.—It will be seen by advertisement in this paper, that Books of subscription are open here to a line of steamers from New York to Carolina City. Some stock will doubtless be taken here, as a number of our citizens are already interested in Carolina City, as all of them will be when the lines of railroad from the West through this place to Beaufort harbor shall have been completed.

RAINS.—The heavy rains which we have experienced here within a few days past appear to have extended East to Wilmington, North to Petersburg. We are inclined to think that they did not reach far West.

We fear that a great deal of damage has been done to plantations and growing crops. We are informed this morning by Randal McDaniel, Esq., that one of his fields, about 5 miles East of town, is covered with water from one to three feet deep, so that in the whole 30 or 40 acres not a foot of ground can be seen. The corn is a foot or two higher than the water, but it is more than probable that it will be ruined.

COTTON BLOOMS—RICHMOND CROPS.—We have received from Isham A. Dumas, Esq., of Richmond County, several cotton blooms gathered from his fields on the 15th inst.—the earliest of which we have heard in this State. In South Carolina we see a notice of blooms gathered on the 10th inst.

Mr. Dumas writes us that the crops of Cotton and Corn in his neighborhood are looking well, though not so forward as usual at this season. The wheat crop was good, and winter oats very fine. Of the spring oats very little will be high enough to save.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., June 21, 1859.

The crops of cotton and corn in this District have been small and backward, caused by cold nights, and, till very recently, dry days. Within a very few days, however, we have had good rains, and the crops now, in market phrase, are buoyant—showing the good effects of the Peruvian fertilizer, with which the District has been well supplied.

In reply to the Fayetteville *Observer* of the 16th we would say that we know of no "original published arrangement" that the President would reach Chapel Hill to breakfast on the day Mr. McRae delivered his address. But the *Observer* adds: "If the President had been "arranged" to leave Washington on Monday morning he might have slept at Petersburg, and have arrived at Chapel Hill easily on Tuesday evening." But the President *was not* "arranged." He selected his own hour for leaving Washington, which was on Monday evening; and leaving as he did at that time, we have already shown, in our article which the *Observer* has done us the justice to copy, that he could not unless he had been rushed through, have reached Chapel Hill in time to hear Mr. McRae. We repeat that, in our opinion, there was no design and no wish to prevent the President from hearing Mr. McRae. Why should there have been?—*Ral. Standard.*

Certainly we did the Standard the "justice to copy" its statement. It is a habit we have, and which we are surprised is not oftener adopted by a respectable paper like the Standard. In this particular case, such justice to us would have informed the readers of the Standard that the complaints about the President's movements did not originate with the Observer, but were common among those who attended the Commencement—which we did not. But, whilst we give the Standard's statements, we have our own opinion on the subject, founded upon all the information that has come to us; and that opinion is not in accordance with the Standard's view of it.

MARRIAGE DIFFICULTIES IN NEW YORK.—The Courts in New York occasionally present some very serio-comico cases. One such is now before us—the case of Emeline Clements *vs.* Abraham Clements. From Judge Roosevelt's decision we learn, that in January last Mrs. Clements, being then the widow something-else, aged 48, "strong, robust and powerful," ("fat, fair, and over forty,") married Clements, a widower of 60, who, though a doctor, was "a feeble invalid, needing and seeking a nurse for his declining years." Her inducement to marry him, and thus to smooth and accelerate his way to the grave, was, as she expresses it, to "live as a lady on the $60,000 and more of which she was informed and believed her intended was the owner." In less than a week she was undeceived as to the $60,000, which dwindled down to $5,000, "a falling off in her connubial hopes well calculated to disturb the serenity of a widow of 48," says the Judge; perhaps he might have said a widow of any age;—and he was undeceived as to her qualities as a nurse and house-keeper, finding her to be, so he swears, of a fault-finding, noisy, turbulent disposition, utterly neglecting her domestic duties, tearing his hair, punching his sides with her fists, and threatening to beat out his brains with a glass lamp. On the night of the 16th day after marriage, when the honey-moon was but half over, he commenced while in bed to deliver himself (not her) of "a curtain lecture on the undue consumption of coal and candles, in a style of vituperation and with tones and gestures, creating in her a fear of great bodily harm." Whereupon, she and her daughter, a grown lady of over 21, left his house and commenced a suit for separation, "the premature and first-born fruit of their union," says the Judge;) as a preliminary step to which, she moved the Court to require her husband to furnish her with money to carry on the suit against himself! This was the unkindest cut of all! reminding one of the poet's idea of the eagle pierced by an arrow winged with one of his own feathers. The Judge denied the widow's request, moved thereto by the denial on oath by the defendant of all her assertions, and by the fact that she had frequently declared that she had sufficient property of her own, derived from a former husband.

Let her go back and fight it out—not literally but figuratively—waiting for her reward when he shall have "shuffled off this mortal coil." Perhaps it may come in the shape of the $5,000; but assuredly in the consciousness of having fulfilled her marriage vows—the most solemn vows that man or woman can make to one another.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, June 18, 1859.

The Anglo-Saxon has reached this port, from Liverpool on the 8th inst.

A battle had occurred at Magenta, near Milan; the French claim a decisive victory; the Austrians declare the contest an undecided one. The London Times concurs with the Austrians, but thinks the French had the best of it.

The French account of the affair is embodied in the following despatches from the Emperor to the Empress, published in the official *Moniteur:*

NOVARA, June 4.—A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Five thousand prisoners have been taken; fifteen thousand of the enemy are killed and wounded. The details will be despatched by telegraph.

The above was published in Paris on Sunday, the 5th, and on the evening of that day, the cannon of the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day (Monday) the Moniteur published the following despatches from the Emperor to the Empress.

MAGENTA, June 5.—Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan, across the bridges thrown over the Ticino, at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy.

In the meantime, Gen. McMahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts, we repulsed the enemy at every point with a loss on our side of 2000 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded, and 5000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

MAGENTA, June 5, Evening.—The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7000, and the Austrians placed *hors du combat* are 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags were captured from the enemy.

To-day our army rests, for the purpose of reorganizing itself. Our loss is about 3,000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

The following dispatch also from the Emperor to the Empress was received on the 6th, and bulletined on the Bourse.

"HEADQUARTERS, Monday, 8 A. M.—Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving in their precipitation the cannon and treasures of the army behind them. We are cumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets."

A despatch dated Paris, Monday night, says the municipality of Milan proclaimed Victor Emanuel, and have presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. To-morrow the King will make his entry into Milan.

The following are the Austrian accounts by way of Vienna:

The official Austrian Correspondence of Sunday, the 5th, contained the following authentic communication:—The details and results of the battle at Magenta are still expected. The Austrian army had been transferred during the night from the 4th to the 5th inst., to Abbiate Grasso. The combat was undecided, and a further fight was expected the next day.

VIENNA, June 6.—A desperate combat took place on Saturday, between the 1st and 3d, Count Clavis' and Prince Lichstenstein's, *corps d'armee*, and the enemy who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the contest was undecided. The contest was continued on Sunday. Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardor, and showed a valor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of the Imperial army.

VIENNA, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of the corps d'armee of Field Marshal Clain Gullas, on the battle field, the Austrians were victorious after a hard fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

On the 4th a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna—the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial family and the Ministers were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

The movement which preceded the battle of Magenta, is not clearly stated. But it was previously announced that the Allies were about to cross the Ticino, to the number of 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the Allies prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London Advertiser of June 8th says:

"It was rumored last night that the Government had received telegraphic advices from the British Minister at Vienna, announcing an Austrian victory. This is only rumor."

The absence of late telegrams via Paris is not considered indicative of French successes.

Gen. Haas commanded the Austrians; some accounts say that the Emperor was in command of the Allies and others contradict this. Among the distinguished officers, it is said that the French General Espinasse was killed, and Marshal Canrobert mortally wounded. Five other French Marshals and Generals were wounded. Four Austrian Generals and five staff officers wounded.

Germany.—A despatch from Darmstadt says, that at the opening of the Chambers there, the Presidents of both branches of the Legislature declared in favor of war against Louis Napoleon.

Russia.—An important circular from Prince Gortschakoff, to the envoys of Russia, at the several courts of Germany, declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria, the political equilibrium resulting from the treaties by which the Germanic confederation is constituted will be destroyed.

England.—A motion had been made in Parliament, that the country had no confidence in the present Ministry. A vote was demanded by Mr. D'Israeli; but the opposition were not ready.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 21 1859.

The Kangaroo with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., arrived off Sandy Hook this morning.

Louis Napoleon and the King of Sardinia had entered Milan. The Austrians had evacuated Pavia.

The latest news received at London from Paris state that the Bourse had declined one per centum. The decline being caused by the rumor that the allies had received a severe check, and the defeat of the Sardinian King even reported. In the absence of reliable news from Paris, considerable agitation was caused in the London Exchange.

STILL LATER—MORE AUSTRIAN REVERSES.

ST. JOHN'S, June 21.

The Persia has passed this point with Liverpool dates to the 11th.

The Austrians had been driven back from Marignon, with a loss of 1200 prisoners, and were retreating across the river Addio.

The British ministry have been defeated in the House of Commons, by a majority of 13. It was expected they would resign on the 11th.

Details of the battle of Magenta are slowly received, and do not change their first complexion. The loss is undoubtedly severe on both sides. The Austrian official accounts only acknowledge four or five thousand killed and wounded, and say that the Allies lost half as many more. The Austrian headquarters were near Cremoa. They were driven from Marignon by Baraguay DeHilliers, who captured 1,200 of the enemy.

Latest accounts say that the Allies were advancing from Milan, and that Prussia showed signs of aiding the Austrians.

The Paris Bourse was depressed and lower, but the Bank of France had gained 2,000,000f. during the month.

The Paris Moniteur of the 10th contains the following:

The concentration of our troops on the Po deceived the enemy into the belief that we intended to cross the river on the morning of the 4th. 125,000 Austrians were in position. The Emperor and Grenadier division and the Imperial Guard were obliged to fight this disproportionate odds. All our generals displayed great energy and ability. The bulletin then describes the operations of Gen. McMahan, who lost 1,300 killed and wounded, but put 10,000 Austrians *hors du combat*, and made 5,000 prisoners. The bulletin further says that there have been three engagements and one battle fought, in which the Austrians lost 25,000 men, 17 cannon and 10,000 made prisoners, and that Piedmont has been freed from the Austrians. The result is said to have produced great sensation throughout Germany.

Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Brescia, with 500 Zouaves. The Austrians lost 1500 men, and 1200 taken prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours.

The armies were preparing for another general engagement.

Marshal Canrobert was not wounded at Magenta.

COMMERCIAL.—Cotton, sales for the week 38,000 bales, closing at a decline of 1-16. Lower qualities difficult to sell at a decline of ⅛. The market closed, with a downward tendency, at the following quotations: Orleans Middling 7 13-16; Uplands Middling 7 9-16. Stock in port 619,000 bales, including 539,000 American.

Breadstuffs and Provisions dull and slightly lower.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased during the week £193,000.

LONDON, Saturday, Noon.—After the closing of the Exchange, Consols were firm for account. There was an extra dividend Monday of from 2⅜ to 2¾. American securities in good demand, with an advancing tendency.

EDUCATION.—This is the period for the Semi-Annual Advertisements of Schools and Academies. In the Observer, so far, we have advertisements, to which we call attention, from

Female High School, Fayetteville.
Floral College, Robeson.
Laurinburg High School, Richmond County.
Carthage Institute.
Laurel Hill School.
Buffalo Academy.
Male and Female Schools at Haywood.
Edgeworth Female Seminary, Greensborough.
St. Mary's School, Raleigh.
Classical and Mathematical School, Oxford.
Glen Anna School, Thomasville.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Petersburg Express this morning has a letter from Raleigh, dated June 20, stating that "Linn B. Sanders, Esq., of Johnston co., announced himself to-day as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, in opposition to the Hon. L. O'B. Branch, the regular nominee of the Democratic party. Mr. Sanders is a Distribution Democrat."

The Wilmington Journal this morning says that Hon. Warren Winslow will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Chinkapin, Duplin County, July 2d.
Kenansville, " " July 4th.

He will address the Scientific and Military Institute, near Mount Olive, Duplin County, on the 29th inst.

The Journal also contains the proceedings of the Bladen meeting on the 18th inst. Mr. McDowell was nominated and a committee appointed to ask his acceptance.

FOURTH OF JULY AT ASHEBOROUGH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The 4th of July will be celebrated in Asheborough by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by S. G. Worth, Esq., and the delivery of an Oration by James A. Marsh, Esq. In the afternoon the Asheborough Guards will shoot at the target. A gold medal will then be presented for the best average shot. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by Rev. David Kerr, JAMES H. YARBROUGH, Esq., of Louisburg, to Miss ARETE E., eldest daughter of Wood T. Johnson, M. D., of Franklin co., N. C.

DIED,

In this county, on Saturday last, Mrs. CATHARINE McLERAN, wife of Thomas McLeran, Esq., and daughter of Mrs. Catharine Evans, a very consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

At Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., at the residence of her son, (John C. McLaurin,) on the morning of the 9th inst., in the 94th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE McLAURIN, widow of Daniel McLaurin. The deceased was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and emigrated to N. Carolina with her husband in 1791.

In Wilmington on the 18th instant, at the residence of her son, Mr. Isaac Northrop, Mrs. CLARISSA BANKS, aged 87 years.

In Lumberton on Saturday last, Mr. JAMES D. McQUEEN, aged 21, son of the late Dr. Edmund McQueen, a young gentleman of much promise, whose untimely death blasts many hopes of a widowed mother and other relatives and friends.

In Houston county, Georgia, on the 8th inst., Mr. JOHN SWANN TOOMER, (second son of the late Hon. John D. Toomer,) formerly of this place.

In Moore county, N. C., on the 14th inst., MARGARET ELIZABETH, daughter of Neill R. & Margaret A. McDonald, in the 8th year of her age.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God."

In Salisbury, on the 8th inst., ISAAC AVERY, infant son of Joseph F. and Mary A. Chambers, aged 2 months and 6 days.

On the 26th May, at the residence of his son, James H. Henry, in Columbia county, Arkansas, Mr. JOHN HENRY, aged 72 years. He was born and raised in New Hanover county, N. C., where he continued to reside until his removal west, in Nov, 1857.

CHAPEL HILL—UNIVERSITY OF NO. CA.

JUNE 17, 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen:—For the first, but I hope not the last time, I tread the classic soil of Chapel Hill, a place I had long desired to visit. A spot selected by the men of the last century as a proper locality for an institution of learning,—a University of the State—where coming generations could be furnished with knowledge for the battle of life.

The initiative concerning a University was taken by the men who favored and adopted our State Constitution in 1776. Their Resolve was seconded by those who composed the Convention that deliberated on the adoption of the U. S. Constitution at Hillsborough in 1788. In the Legislature which sat in Fayetteville in 1789, an act was passed appointing Trustees with power to select a suitable site in some healthy region, not within five miles of the Capital of the State or of any of the Court House Towns.

Samuel Johnston, James Iredell, Alexander Mebane, John Hay, and William Barry Grove, were of the number of Trustees whose names memory now recalls.

In 1792 the site was selected, and in 1793 the first lots of the village were sold.

In 1795, Rev. David Kerr, who taught school in Fayetteville, and preached in the Presbyterian Church in that place some two or three years, was elected Professor, and commenced the first session on the 13th of Feb'y 1795. Hinton James, of Wilmington, was the first scholar, having arrived on the day previous. Mr. James and eleven other students seem to have composed the Philanthropic Society in that year, while six other students composed the Dialectic, with Gen. W. R. Davie, Hon. Arch'd Henderson, James Hogg, and Rev. David Kerr as "transient members."

Well and worthily did the first Trustees discharge the duty imposed on them by the State in the selection of a suitable and healthy site. The College buildings are nearly on the summit of high table land, with a descent on every side. On the North-east of the village there is a fine and as extensive a landscape view as can be seen east of the Mountains. Standing on the brow of the Hill, the eye takes in a perfect amphitheatre of country, varying in distance from 12 to 20 miles, embracing the valley of the New Hope. The view is only bounded by a range of hills covered with forest trees, which seem to meet the skies; whilst in the intervening distance the eye rests with pleasure on the yellow wheat and rye whose tints are the more lovely when seen in contrast with the rich green of the Indian corn. When population shall increase, and the forest shall have fallen, and the valley of the New Hope becomes studded with farm houses, the scene from Chapel Hill will much resemble that which can be seen from *Cairntable top* into Douglass dale, along the valley of the Ayr.

From the Western end of the Town, the prospect is indeed lovely. From the summit of the Hill the descent begins, forming a sweet secluded vale, beyond which hill after hill rises, forming a semicircle around the Town, clothed with the foliage of early summer, which in all its freshness seems to kiss the horizon, and prevents a sight of the still higher mountains beyond.

But I did not come here to behold scenery or to write about it. I came at the bidding of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of North Carolina, to view whatever might enhance the interest of the forthcoming Book on the History of Masonry in the State. Here then I came because a Communication of the G. L. had been held at this place on the 14th of April 1798, for the "purpose of laying the foundation and corner stone of the principal College of that Seminary, and to join the Trustees of the University in an ejaculation to Heaven and the Great Architect of the Universe for the auspices of his eternal goodness for the prosperity of learning, wisdom and virtue of that College."

As the records of the G. L. state, the foundation and corner stone was laid,—The Most Worshipful Grand Master William R. Davie, then Governor of the State, performing the ceremony, aided by James Glasgow, Sec'y of State, G. S. W., Robert Williams, G. S., and other members of the G. Lodge, as well as of several other Lodges from different parts of the State. The members of the Bar were in attendance from Hillsborough, the Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Rev. Mr. Bingham, the Trustees and Faculty and students of the University, and several hundred of gentlemen who had been drawn there to attest their interest in the Institution and to witness the imposing ceremony.

The procession extended from the old College (East Building) to Nunn's Tavern. After the ceremonies were over, the procession was reformed and marched to the Chapel, where an Eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, and many pieces of vocal and instrumental music were performed "by persons appointed for that purpose."

It was to follow the footsteps of the above procession, and to acquire an interest in the event from a personal reconnoissance of the scene, that I came here. The stage stopped at the Union Hotel, kept by Brother Guthrie. After a hasty dinner I strayed into the "Campus," but could find *no sign of a corner stone* in the *East* or *West* buildings, nor in the Chapel, "Person Hall," or any where else. I began to fear I had made my trip in vain, when a friend suggested an inspection of the *South building*, that suiting the description given in the G. L. record—the "*principal College* building," as it certainly then was, both the East and West buildings having been enlarged within the last 20 years. In the North-East corner of the South building I found *the corner stone*, laid upwards of sixty years ago. The gutter which conducts the water from the building terminates some feet above the corner stone, and the quantity of water falling has washed the soil away and left several fissures or crevices between the stone and the slate stones that adjoin. Some loose stones have been laid down to prevent the washing away of the soil. Let me here petition that the gutter be extended lower down, and the crevices filled with cement; and the old stone spared the wear and tear of everything except the natural elements. It was laid there in the presence of the Trustees and Faculty and students of the last century. It was laid there by the Grand Lodge of the State,—by *its* Grand Master, who at the time was Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Militia. It was laid there by a hand, which, though now cold in death, was raised in the days of the Revolution for the altars and the fires around which your Fathers enjoyed Liberty and Peace. It was laid by Gen'l William R. Davie, the first transient member of the Dialectic society, within whose Hall his portrait occupies a conspicuous place.

I feel assured the corner stone of the "*principal* College building" is in good keeping, and that it will be, not only protected, but venerated in consequence of its association with the name of Gen'l Davie.

All knowledge of the corner stone seems to have died away, no one whom I met having heard that it was laid by the Grand Lodge. Mr. Coates, the contractor on the new buildings, assured me he would apply all necessary care under the supervision of Gov. Swain, in the application of cement. As I stood looking on the corner stone, beneath the same old oaks that sheltered Davie and his companions in 1798, the sky became overcast with clouds, a fine rain followed, during which I visited the Halls and Libraries of the two Societies. In the debating hall of the Dialectic society I found portraits of Hon. James K. Polk, Hon. James Mebane, Gov. John Owen, Rev. Dr. Wm. Hooper, Gen. William R. Davie, Hon. Arch'd D. Murphy, Hon. Geo. E. Badger, and Gov. Charles Manly. And in the Library Hall, those of Gov. David L. Swain, Gov. Wm. A. Graham, Chief Justice Thos. Ruffin, and Hon. W. P. Mangum. Some of the likenesses are life-like; others not so good; still they lend a charm and vitality to the halls.

In the Debating Hall of the Philanthropic society I observed the portraits of Hon. Wm. R. King, Capt. Johnston Blakely, Gov. John Branch, Hon. William Gaston, Gov. Wm. Miller, Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, Rev. Dr. E. Mitchell, and Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell. The Library Hall is adorned with the portraits of the Hon. John Y. Mason and Hon. James C. Dobbin, and with statues of Gaston, Moore and Caldwell. Dobbin's likeness is perfect; it was taken whilst he was in Washington and in feeble health, but the likeness preserves all the lineaments of the face, the fire of the eye, and the expression of his remarkable firmness of purpose under an exceedingly graceful and gentle form. I sat and communed alone with him for half an hour, and memory recalled many instances of his kindness towards myself and many scenes in which he was a conspicuous actor. But I awoke from my reverie to feel that I had been gazing on the shadow, and that the substance reposed on the banks of Cross Creek, in the Fayetteville grave yard.

The libraries of the two societies are large, and yet not so large as I had imagined. They probably contain about 8000 volumes each, and a goodly number come under the denomination of "light reading"—a kind of reading that had better be postponed until after graduation. I do not wish to be understood as intimating that the libraries do not contain valuable and rare books; the reverse of this is the conclusion to which I came, and regretted much that many of them were beyond the reach of my home. In looking over the libraries and contrasting them, I was struck with the similarity of books in each, and regretted that the libraries had not been under a common and united supervision, as it would have secured an increased number of volumes and diminished the quantity of duplicates at the Hill.

Among the objects of curiosity to me in the Phi. Hall, was the ciphering book of Elizabeth Ryan, dated March 20, 1788, (I think.) It exhibits beautiful specimens of the penmanship of a lady of the last century—a lady who possessed great command of the pen, whether in writing, cyphering or drawing houses or vessels; and her work is nicely gilded over with gold leaf. I question whether any lady of the present century can compete with Elizabeth Ryan of the past. Will some of our young ladies try?

I did not see *the University Library*, but learned that it is quite small. I was sorry to hear it, as a University and Library had always been associated together in my mind. After leaving the Halls I sauntered out into the Campus, and drank from "the old oaken bucket—the iron bound bucket;" "the old oaken bucket" I drew from the well. I found the water cool, pure, and refreshing. The old bell and belfry are gone, but a new bell is on the Hill to supply its place. In front of the West building stands what is called the old chapel, now converted into four recitation rooms.

Why this building is not called "*Person* Hall" I do not know, but if my memory serves me aright, the Legislature in 1789 declared that whosoever should be the six largest donors to the University should have six several halls named after them; and that as early as 1791 or '2, it sanctioned the naming of one "*Person*," in consequence of the munificence of Gen. Thomas Person of Granville county. If I am right in my recollection, why the change? And if this building is pulled down, as it is the intention now to do, which one of the new ones will be named "Person Hall" in conformity with the will of the Legislature as expressed at a time when the University needed friends?

In a line with the East building, and East of it, near where the Steward's Hall once stood, a new building is being erected; and to preserve the symmetry of the architectural design, another building is being erected West of the West building. These new buildings extend their whole length behind the front of the College grounds, so that they cannot be seen from the street, being hidden by private houses. To me those private houses on the front of the College grounds were a great eye-sore; and time and again I asked the question, what could have induced the Trustees to sell their front lots? Can they be purchased back? Will it be done? The Campus proper is walled in by a dry stone dyke, around which the moss begins to cluster. The lawn is captivatingly green and beautiful, and the grove the finest I have ever seen. The walks are tended with great care, and on each side are skirted with bright and beautiful flowers, which, as it was vacation time, were wasting their freshness on the desert air. Why the cattle and hogs range inside of such a lovely place, and why they are permitted for want of an iron railing, to rub themselves on the monument erected to the memory of Dr. Caldwell, I could not learn. The monument is creditable to the Alumni. It is a tall graceful spire, with a suitable and appropriate inscription, and occupies a commanding position in the front of the South building. They design taking down the old monument.

In the rear of the College the forest is dense. Some distance off they were burning brick for the two new halls, and near by a steam engine was sawing the necessary lumber. East of the College lies the Grave Yard, enclosed by a very substantial stone wall. Inside of this enclosure the Phi. and the Di. societies have respectively enclosed with iron railing a burying place for their dead; and each has erected monuments to commemorate the virtues of their departed companions. Within the enclosure of the Phi., John Alexander Smith, of your County, rests from his labor; over his remains stands a monument, the handiwork of your townsman George Lauder. I next strolled around the Town, looking at and really admiring the cool shady mansions of the good citizens, President and Professors, regretting the absence of nearly all with whom I had a previous acquaintance, and from whom I could have learned so much; but here, as elsewhere, I overcame all obstacles by asking any one whom I chanced to meet—and all were affable and polite. As the sun was setting I reached my hotel, and prepared to go out to tea with a friend—a brother chip—whom I found as genial-hearted as if he had never worried himself with Coke upon Littleton or Fearne on Remainders. After a delightful evening I returned to the hotel. On reaching it I remembered that Sir Walter Scott had said that some things to be seen *aright* must be viewed by the "*pale moon light.*" I had looked upon the College buildings and the Campus in sunlight and storm, and had no sooner conceived the thought of a moonlight stroll than, solitary and alone, I was walking towards the College buildings. The silvery moon shone in all her beauty, but her rays were too feeble to light into noonday brilliance the surrounding scenery. Every object wore a sombre aspect; even rose buds looked antique; the trees and buildings seemed to have increased in size, and gradually impressed the mind with a conviction of their grandeur and magnificence, which soon ripened into veneration for the objects that could produce such sensations. Up and down and across the Campus I continued my solitary walk, occasionally looking up to the students' rooms to see perchance the light of some vacationist; but my looks were all in vain, and by the time I reached the "Poplar" I felt like one who walked alone "some banquet hall deserted." I could not help asking why the difference? But a short time ago President Buchanan beneath this tree held *his* Levee. Then the Campus was thronged; all was life and animation; the young and old, learned and unlearned, and beautiful and good, strove to *reach him* and *do him reverence*.

How changed the scene. The stillness of the grave brooded around me, and I resolved under the Poplar to hold *my Levee*, in communing with the mighty dead instead of the volatile living. I fancied that from his old monument stalked the venerable form of the University's first President, his face beaming with kindness and benignity as he smiled upon a youthful form before me, who on turning disclosed the venerable form and features of Hinton James, Esq., of Wilmington, as I had last seen him. This is Friday night; "the societies will soon adjourn," seemed audibly whispered in my ear. I turned, and from the East building beheld a form of noble mould, firmly compressed lips, coal black eye and hair. He came towards the poplar, and was there met by a slender, delicate lad of gentle mien and dark blue eyes. They recognized each other, and sat down upon the grass to pour into each other's ears the aspirations of their hearts. The lad declared his determination to seek fame and distinction at the Bar. The other pronounced all fame valueless to him except that wrested from the enemies of his country on the ocean. I felt that I was in the presence of Capt. Johnston Blakely, the hero of the war of 1812, who in fourteen days captured fifteen of the enemy's ships, and who in a blaze of glory found a grave in that element he loved so well. The other was his young friend the Hon. John D. Toomer, who reached the highest judicial honors in the State and sank to rest a few years since, beloved by all who knew him.

My levee has increased in numbers: one is stout, short and burly; the other tall, graceful and commanding. The first proves to be Thomas Hart Benton, whose laborious services will outlast all political partizan feeling and heap honor on his native State. The other is the Hon. James Mebane, Speaker of the House of Commons, one who throughout a long life proved himself good as well as great. Two more are added to the list, one is Gov. Burton and the other the noble-souled Judge Murphy. Again they come, and these are two of which any State may feel proud—Judge Daniel and Vice President Wm. R. King. They are followed by Chief Justice Taylor, Gov. Miller, Gov. Speight, Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Rev. Arch'd McQueen, Hon. John Y. Mason, Gov. John Owen, James K. Polk, the lamented Cherry, and beloved Dobbin, and a host of others whose names can never die, and whose memories will be ever cherished by the good old North State. *My Levee* had become one of thrilling interest, and far more absorbing than President Buchanan's, for I thought upon the living as well as the dead, and at will peopled the Campus with the good and great who are yet among us, an honor to their *Alma Mater*, and the pride and ornament of the State.

As all other levees had had an end, so had mine. I looked up; the moon was streaming full upon me; the gentle breeze stirred the leaves of the noble oaks, and produced a humming, melancholy sound, in perfect unison with my feelings. I left the 'Campus' with a sad heart, as many a one no doubt has done; but consoled myself with the reflection that I had seen the University 'aright.'

A little after one o'clock I reached my room, prepared to enjoy the luxury of that sweet sound sleep that toil brings on. Next day I retraced my steps through the Campus and around Town, and now endeavor to give to your readers an account of my first visit to the University. B.

NORTH CAROLINA SLANDERED.

The New York Tribune has turned its attention to North Carolina, in two articles of stupid vituperation and ridicule, because the University of Chapel Hill thought fit to bestow on Mr. Buchanan, the degree of Doctor of Laws. We are not the peculiar defenders of North Carolina, nor do we think the equanimity of its enlightened and loyal citizens is likely to be greatly disturbed by the billingsgate of the Tribune, for several reasons, the first of which is, that although for a long time they manufactured the paper on which the Tribune printed its slanders of the South, (as we have been informed,) we believe they are so benighted as to be wholly without the illumination of that beacon of knowledge; but we are induced to refer to these libellous articles, simply to let our own readers in North Carolina see how highly they have been honored by the abuse of a journal whose censure is a kind of enviable fame.

Of the wit of these remarkable essays, it is only necessary for us to say that it consists in epithets and periphrases such as these—"The Great Tar Pot and Rosin Reservoir of the Union," as applied to the State, and "academic mutton-cuticle," as applied to the diploma of the Doctorate. Of the motive which prompted them, we need only mention that the bitter and impotent resentment of the Tribune towards the conservative College of Chapel Hill, for expelling Professor Hedrick who undertook to disseminate free soil sentiments among the students, has never yet found adequate expression. And now we come to the charges underlying the silly sallies (shilly shallies) of Damphool, the *gravamen* of all his feeble rancor and wretched witticisms. North Carolina is a semi-barbarous State, because it maintains a system of punishments that was established in the Dark Ages, to which cropping, the pillory, the whipping-post, and the burning brand are agencies of reformation. A strollling correspondent of the New Haven Register, has described these legal tortures with philanthropic gusto, and the Tribune man quotes him with an air of triumph. As we are without trustworthy information as to how often it has been necessary of late years, to resort to these ancient modes of punishment in North Carolina, we shall say nothing about the facts of the cases mentioned by the Register's correspondent, nor indeed of the character of such penal inflictions, but we have no hesitation in declaring that the man who skulks through a community, to write slanderous letters concerning its social institutions, well deserves to be pilloried or to undergo the loss of his ears. We can fancy that the ears of the writer in the Tribune are long enough to be cropped with something of advantage to his personal asinine appearance. But apart from all this, North Carolina, whatever may be her criminal discipline, may sately challenge a comparison with New York, for the comfort, the civilization, the moral and christian character of her citizens, and this same University of Chapel Hill, which the Tribune attempts to make ridiculous has sent to New York the highest type of the accomplished scholar, the refined gentleman and the eloquent divine, in the person of Dr. Francis L. Hawks. If it were not idle to appeal to the sense of fairness of a professional vilifier, we might ask the Tribune with what grace it can refer to the cruelties of punishment in North Carolina, when every six months, we read of convicts who expire under the shower-bath at Auburn or Sing-Sing, and it happens singularly enough, that in the very copy of the Tribune in which this article about the pillory appears, there is a circumstantial account of a notorious proceeding at Kinderhook, in which a man and a woman (!!!) were taken out of bed at midnight and tarred and feathered by the decent and law-loving people of the State of New York. But enough. The University of N. C. will not suspend its operations. The State will remain on the map of North America as usual.—*Pet. Ex.*

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA,

Analyzed in the light of the latest Despatches,

By the London Times, of the 11th inst.

The letter from the Austrian Camp, and the French report of the battle of Magenta, are documents for which we need not ask attention. The first is important as showing how entirely the Austrians had been deceived by the French: how completely they had been outflanked; how little they expected the enemy at the moment they came upon them, or were prepared for the French enterprise of following them across the Ticino. The French account, now published in the *Moniteur*, entirely confirms the view which we took of the tactics which led to the battle at Buffalora, and claims the credit which we had already accorded to the French Emperor of having deceived his enemy by a rapid concentration of force on the French left. It describes also the details of the embarrassments which could not but occur in the movement of the *personnel* and baggage of so large an army along narrow causeways and over a swollen river.

The strategic character of the battle of Magenta is, however, now for the first time before us in an authentic description. We already know that General McMahon had passed the river at Turbigo and had repulsed a feeble attack there made upon him by the Austrians, and we now learn that that General had been strengthened in his position by the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. The passage of General Canrobert's *corps d'armee* by the bridge at Buffalora was arranged to correspond with a lateral movement which was intended to be made by General McMahon to support this passage. While McMahon, already on the Lombardy side, moved to the attack of the Austrian force posted at Magenta and Buffalora, but whose strength and position seem to have been underrated, the Emperor with the Zouaves of his Guard was to force the passage at Buffalora, supported by the *corps d'armee* of Canrobert and by other Divisions which were to follow in continuous columns. The force which was to have effected the operations at Buffalora did not arrive at the appointed time, and when McMahon's division appeared on the left bank of the Ticino, and attacked the Austrians on the Turbigo side of their position, the Emperor found himself at the head of a smaller number of men than he had anticipated. Canrobert had been delayed, and the Austrians had, according to the French account, found means to concentrate a force of 125,000 men at the spot where McMahon was now attacking. The Emperor, with the Zouaves of his Guard, seems to have crossed to McMahon's assistance, and an unequal combat of four hours duration ensued.

At the end of this terrible period Canrobert came up, and other troops had succeeded in disentangling themselves from the confusion of the choked causeways in the rear. McMahon, whose attack from the Turbigo side had been uninterrupted by a necessity of uniting his columns, returned to the charge when he heard the fusillade upon the Buffalora side of the Austrian position. The Austrians, who had been for some time in superior force, and had taken prisoners and guns from their assailants, driving them back, we are not told how far, were now in their turn assailed by a superior, or at least an equal force, and were hard pressed both on their centre and left, and compelled to evacuate Buffalora in order to make head against McMahon, attacking from Magenta. This division enabled the Emperor to "vigorously resume the offensive," and it is an incident of great importance in estimating the future chances of the war, that large bodies of Hungarian troops now laid down their arms, under, as it would appear, no very pressing necessity. While the Austrians were thus vigorously attacked on both sides, and were experiencing something very like defection in their ranks, Gen. Auger had succeeded in getting 40 guns into position on the railway embankment which flanked the Austrian position. From this he poured into their masses a destructive fire, which must have told with fearful effect, and may account for the great carnage which the Austrians are said to have suffered. Meanwhile, McMahon had pushed his attack successfully and had driven the enemy from Magenta, putting "more than 10,000 Austrians *hors du combat*"—and making 5,000 prisoners. This village, however, was so desperately disputed that it was taken and retaken no less than seven times, reinforcements of the allied troops continually arriving upon the field, and, as it would appear, forming at last a continuous line along the Lombardy bank of the Ticino. The battle lasted until half-past eight o'clock at night, and, as we hear nothing of the action of the Austrian guns, we must suppose that they were very inferior in artillery, and were, of course, at a dreadful disadvantage while the forty pieces of cannon were playing upon them from the railway embankment. At this hour, we are told, the Austrians "withdrew," leaving in the hands of the victors four guns and two flags as the moderate trophies of this obstinately fought field. The allies were undoubtedly the victors, for they held the field and the position. They also had taken 7,000 prisoners, but as some of these were taken in regiments, and as they are for the most part Hungarians and Italians, it may perhaps be doubted whether the bulk of the Austrian soldiers now in the hands of the allies should be more correctly characterized as prisoners or as deserters. The estimate of killed and wounded can hardly be received with perfect confidence when made so immediately after the battle; but if 27,000 men were really killed, wounded, and taken, some of them must have been but lightly armed, for only 14,000 muskets were found upon the field.

Such is the French account of the battle of Magenta, and in all its strategic points it is doubtless in the main correct. That it passes lightly over the events of those terrible four hours when the Emperor and his Guards were committed to a contest with superior numbers is but natural. We must await an Austrian version to supply this deficiency. That it speaks somewhat indefinitely of the French losses was equally to be expected. We still require the opportunity of comparing the Austrian with the French account, or of reading the account of an impartial eye-witness, before we can see the battle of Magenta as history will write it. In one respect, however, it is honest and candid. There is no flight and no pursuit mentioned or invented. The enemy fought well, suffered grievous losses, and withdrew. There are none of those harrowing scenes which followed such battles as those of Austerlitz and Waterloo, when havoc raged among a crowd of helpless fugitives, throwing away their arms and shouting for quarter to the pursuing Frenchmen or the vengeful Prussian. It is a contest where the vanquished fight till night, and then, reluctantly yielding the point of honor, quietly retire, taking with them their guns and standards, and taking up a position convenient for the prosecution of their predetermined plan of continuous retreat.

That object the Austrian Commander continues to carry out. He fell back first to Abbiate Grasso, but a short distance from the field of battle, and the French holding so obstinate an enemy in respect, or, in their turn, pursuing their own formed plan of tactics, refrained from pursuit, and advanced upon the road to Milan. Thence the Austrian General retired to Belgiojoso, imprudently, however, neglecting to call in a force left at Marignano, a neglect which was promptly punished by a French Division. Again the Austrians retreated to the Adda, where their previous evacuation of Pavia showed that they had no intention of resting; and, having now crossed the Adda, and having left Piacenza uncovered, but not, according to present advices, ungarrisoned, they are doubtless still pursuing their appointed course, and will probably next be heard of in the neighborhood of Peschiera. Upon the whole, the Battle of Magenta has not greatly altered the character of the campaign, and in all probability, if it had never been fought, the Austrians would have been on the other side of the Adda, just as they now are, and the French would have been also where they now are—at Milan. To gain this great battle is another glory to the French arms, but to lose such a battle and yet to conduct the retreat of so great an army over so difficult a country unmolested and unpursued is a credit to the Austrian army only second to the glory of victory.

The Results of the War so far.—The Allies are in possession of Milan, the Austrians have retreated beyond the Adda, towards their fortifications at Peschiera and Mantua, and their victorious enemies are apparently in full possession of the line extending southwards from Como through Pavia and Piacenza, recently occupied by the Austrian army.

The march of events in Northern Italy during the last few weeks has been indeed swift and momentous. The Austrians crossed the Ticino and entered Sardinia on the 29th of April, a small portion of the French having five days previously landed at Genoa. On the 12th of May, Louis Napoleon disembarked at the same port; on the 21st, the allies gained the battle of Montebello; on the 30th, crossed the Po at Casale, and on the 2d of June, the Ticino at Turbigo; won on the 4th the decisive victory at Magenta, and on the 8th entered Milan as conquerors, thus literally fulfilling the prophecy of the Emperor when he entered Italy, that within a month he would date his despatches from the capital of Lombardy.

Brilliant and decisive as are these results, the allies have as yet only passed the Boundaries of Lombardy, and are separated from the Adriatic by innumerable dangers and obstacles, not the least of which are the massive fortifications on the Mincio and the Adige. The losses on both sides are fearful. It is a low estimate to say that within the last month 25,000 troops have fallen; and before the rival States settle their disputes, thousands more will join that vast Army of Italy, which will never leave Italy.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

The French and Austrian Soldiers.—Hitherto the French Emperor has not been sparing of his best troops. Those Sardinian soldiers who were trained in the Campaign of the Crimea made sanguinary onsets at Montebello, and the Zouaves have been somewhat lavishly thrown at the Austrian lines at Palestro. The Austrians, on the other hand, seem to have brought their new levies first into action, and to have exposed their least valuable and least reliable troops to the onset of the Allies. It may be that all the French and Sardinian soldiers are as good as those who have already fought, and that the Austrians have no better troops than those which have already recoiled before the French and Sardinians. This, however, the event must show. If the conflict is of that indecisive character which our advices appear to show, the victory will ultimately be to that side which has the best and strongest reserves and can go on for the longest period, enotinually sending good soldiers to the front.—*Lon. Times.*

Fayetteville Female High School.

APPLICATIONS (with testimonials) will be received for a PRINCIPAL of this Institution until 25th July. Also, applications for an ASSISTANT MUSIC TEACHER.

E. J. LILLY,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
A. W. STEEL,
J. H. COOK,
S. J. HINSDALE,
Executive Com.

June 22. 25-3w

Floral College.

THE next session, in this Institution, will commence on Wednesday, the 13th July next. The faculty same as last session. It is very desirable that all should come in promptly at the beginning of the session.

D. JOHNSON, Principal.

June 25. 25-4t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of this Institution will open on the 12th of JULY 1859, under the charge of DAN'L. STEWART, Jr., A. B., as Principal.

Board can be had either at the Steward's Hall or in the neighborhood at $8 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, June 18. 25-tf

Carthage Institute.

THE exercises of this Institute will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July, under the charge of Mr. JAMES D. McIVER, Principal.

The Trustees are happy to state that the discipline of the Institute will have special regard to the moral culture, as well as the educational advancement, of all pupils that may be committed to the care of the Principal.

Board and tuition as heretofore.

S. C. BRUCE, Chm'n Trustees.

June 22. 25-4t

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
Rev. T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

THE next Session opens the second Monday in July. For Board in the family of either instructor and tuition, the entire charge is ninety dollars per Session. Board can be also obtained in other families convenient to the Academy.

June, 1859 23-4tpd

Summer Comforts!

REFRIGERATORS;
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.
Wire Gauze Dish Covers;
100 doz. Yeoman's Fruit Bottles;
Brass B'd Pails and Churns;
Iron do. do. do.;
Sponge and Hip Baths;

Also, new supplies of

WHITE CHINA;

Tumblers, Goblets;
Knives and Forks;
Common Earthen-ware and Wooden-ware.

Just received and on hand at

THE CROCKERY STORE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 15 23itf

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will

Warrant it Water-Proof.

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot.

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office, 378 Broadway, New York

N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.

J. D. & CO.

June 18 22i3m

Letter from Judge Douglas on the Presidency.—The friends of Judge Douglas are in possession of the following letter, explaining his position in regard to the Presidency:

WASHINGTON, June 22.

My dear Sir:—I have read your letter, inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention, for the Presidential nomination. Before this question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise Measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform in 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election. In that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party—which I cannot anticipate—to repudiate these their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and, in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States, either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property, it is due to candor to say that in such an event I could not accept the nomination, if tendered to me.

Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit, I am very respectfully, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS

J. B. Dorr, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

German National Convention.—A German National Convention met a few days since at Cleveland, Ohio. The purpose of this Convention, as set forth in its call, was to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a separate political party. About one hundred and twenty-five delegates were present. After a harmonious session, in which the whole subject was fully discussed, it wisely adjourned *sine die*, without taking any steps towards the end for which the Convention was called.

CAROLINA CITY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE undersigned have been appointed by the General Commissioners in Salisbury, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Company, and have prepared a Subscription Book, and are ready to receive the same, on application to J. M. Rose, at the Rail Road Office.

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. A. WORTH,
JNO. M. ROSE,
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 20, 1859. 25tf

H. GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23. 25tf

"Younger's and Muir's" Edinburgh ALE, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 20. 24tf

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT colored,—best quality. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

GLUE.

20 BARRELS Glue, for sale low by S. J. HINSDALE.

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT COLORED—a first rate article. Just received and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 13 22itf

White Castile Soap.

FOR sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 15 23tf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

White Bone Handle with 3 prong *steel* Forks, very good, $1 35 per set.

White Bone Handle with 3 prong *steel* Forks, 3 large Rivets in Handle, *very well* finished, and altogether a *prime* article, $1 75 per set.

Ivory Handle Knives only, and Knives and Forks of good styles at low prices.

—ALSO—

More of those Super Horn tip balanced-Handle Knives and Forks at $2 50.

Just received at **"THE CROCKERY STORE."**

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1859 12-tf

JAS. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
PERFUMERY, DYE-STUFFS, LIQUORS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Surgical Instruments, Magneto Electric Machines, Thermometers, Hydrometers for Sugar and Syrups; Enema Apparatus; French, English and American Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Supporters; Paints, Oils, Varnishes; Brushes; Teas; Inks; Glues; Soaps; Extracts for Flavoring; Spices, Glass; Putty; Scotch Ale and London Porter; Yeast Powders; Hops; Starch; Burning Fluid; Congress Water; Citrate Magnesia, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 18 15tf

THE OLD DOMINION *Coffee Pot,*

HAVING become indispensable to all who have *tasted* its value,

A FRESH SUPPLY

Has been obtained, among which is a lower-priced article, viz: 2 qt. at 1 50 and 3 qt 1 75.

ALSO,

Trivets for this Coffee Pot (or boiling vessels of any sort,) at 25 cts., Iron Coffee Pot Mats (or stands) at 15c.

"We record our own opinion formed only by drinking the coffee made in this Coffee Pot; but those more immediately connected with its preparation, are perfectly delighted with the simplicity and economy of the process."—*Southern Guardian, Columbia, S. C.*

For sale at **"THE CROCKERY STORE."**

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7. 12-istf

Silver Plated Castors.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Silver Plated Forks.

A FRESH supply received. An assortment always on hand at "The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 4, 1859. 20-tf

D. W BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1859.

FOURTH OF JULY.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the Celebration of the Eighty-Third Anniversary of American Independence.

At day-light a Federal Salute of thirteen Guns will be fired. One gun at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag.

At 9 o'clock a Procession will be formed on Green Street, in front of the Shemwell House, and move through Green and Person streets to the Farmers' Hall.

The Sextons of the Churches will ring their bells whilst the Procession is moving.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 33 guns will be fired. One gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the Flag.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Music.
Fayetteville Independent Lt. Infantry,—Maj. Huske.
LaFayette Light Infantry,—Capt. Matthews.
Fayetteville Cadets,—Capt. Anderson.
Strangers and Citizens.
Students of Academies.
Sons of Temperance.
Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.
Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, Free Masons.
High Sheriff and Clerks of the Courts.
Principals and Assistants of High Schools and Academies
Officers of 33d Regiment.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Mayor and Town Commissioners.
Committee of Arrangements.
Reverend Clergy.
Orator and Reader.

The Procession will enter the Hall in inverted order.

PROGRAMME AT THE HALL.

Prayer.
Music.
Reading of National Declaration by B. R. Huske, Esq.
Music.
Oration by Henry Mullins, Esq.
Music.
Benediction.

None but ladies will be admitted to the Hall before the Procession arrives.

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
Marshal of the Day.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Besides the appointments heretofore published, the Wilmington Journal this morning contains an appointment for Hon. Warren Winslow to speak at Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, on Friday, July 8.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—We are informed that Geo. Montgomery White, Esq., of Bladen county, (Democrat,) has declared himself a candidate for Congress in this District, in opposition to Gov. Winslow.

A CANDIDATE IN THE 7TH DISTRICT.—The Wadesborough Argus announces Gen. SAMUEL H. WALKUP, of Union county, as a candidate for Congress in that District, in opposition to the Hon. Burton Craige. Gen. Walkup is a prominent citizen and member of the Legal profession, and represented Anson and Union in the State Senate at the last session. We are too far removed from most of the District—extending as it does to Cleveland county—to calculate the probabilities of his receiving an efficient support; but as to the lower end of the district—Anson, Union, Stanly, and Cabarrus—we feel assured that he will get at least the full Whig and American vote.

MAJOR HOLMES OF THE U. S. ARMY.—The friends of Major Theophilus H. Holmes, of the U. S. Army, have been gratified by a visit from himself and family, on their way from New Mexico to Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, in New York harbor, where he will be in command for the present. During just thirty year's service in the army, the Major has been but a few months in the civilized parts of the country. All else of that long service has been spent on the frontiers, surrounded by Indians, or in Mexico. From his late command in New Mexico it required five weeks of steady traveling to reach this place. This is an extensive country, and as it is chiefly its outposts that need military protection, there must the army be.

THE GAS WORKS.—40,000 bricks, part of the quantity required to build the Gas Works, have arrived here from the yard of Dr. H. H. Robinson, in Bladen county.

The Company has purchased two lots required for the Works, from the Railroad company and J. M. Rose, Esq. They adjoin, and are situated a few feet above the site of the former Anderson Mill, on Cross Creek.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH.—The Petersburg Intelligencer advises its readers to "scatter lime around your cess pools and kitchen drains, and over the floor of your cellar where vegetables have been stored. It is a powerful disinfecter, to prevent unpleasant and unwholesome odors. Use it liberally also as a white wash."

This is good advice at all times in warm months, but especially after such rains as we have had in all this section. The earth, filled with water, is sending up unwholesome odors, under the influence of a hot sun. A barrel of lime will purify the atmosphere of a lot for a month or two, and may save a case of sickness that would cost more than many barrels of lime.

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—The following is of course from an authorised source:—

The late Report on Scholarship at the University.

This paper, looked to with very great interest by young and old in our State, was marred by two omissions which we now supply. Mr. Hugh H. Bein of New Orleans, a member of the graduating class, was entirely worthy of the second distinction in the studies of the Senior year. Also, Mr. James C. Dobbin of Fayetteville, although on account of his health pursuing only a partial course of studies, ought to have been noticed as clearly entitled to the very first rank in scholarship in the departments he attended, and to great praise for the punctuality with which he discharged all his duties.

EDUCATION.—In addition to the eleven Seminaries of Learning mentioned on Thursday whose advertisements might be found in the Observer, we now refer to two others, since received, viz:

Clayton Academy, Robeson county.
Bethlehem Academy, Moore county.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are quoted in New York at 98; Virginia 96¾; Tennessee 92½; Missouri 86¾.

The Journal of Commerce of the 24th inst. says that "the money to pay the interest coupons on the bonds of the State of North Carolina, due 1st proximo, is now on deposit in the Bank of the Republic in this city."

WILL THERE BE WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE?—The London Times asks and discusses this question in an article of the 11th inst. It is very decidedly of opinion that there *ought not* to be such a war; but it is evidently apprehensive that there *will be*. It declares that national prejudices are just as strong as ever on both sides; that England and Englishmen are the objects of fierce animosity throughout France; and that in England the war spirit against France might be blown up to fever heat in a few weeks. "As a mere question of pluck or courage, neither nation, (it says,) entertains any apprehension of the other. Rivers of blood have flowed in illustration of that position. An English Grenadier and a French Zouave would no doubt step out with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity to cut each other's throats, and be rather thankful than otherwise for the chance. Is it worth while that the thing should be done? We think decidedly not." It goes on to argue that war would be a ruinous proceeding to the nation which was the aggressor. "Were we the aggressors:—which we are not likely to be—certain calamity would overtake us, and we should have richly deserved it. If France, on the other hand, were to attempt to renew the insane drama of the Napoleonic era, as surely as she began it so surely would its last act be the encampment of foreign legions in and about her capital." These are certainly strong inducements to keep the peace.

We are struck with the following remarks of Lord Derby, the British Premier, in the debate preceding the defeat of the Ministry:—

"I have always said that if it were a question of the Italian or any other nation seeking to emancipate themselves from the control of any foreign power, or from an arbitary power to anything more approaching our liberal institutions of this country, the private sympathies of every man in this country would be for the success of those nations. (Cheers.) But is that the case in the present struggle? Is the present struggle in Italy that of a nation seeking to emancipate itself from foreign control? Even if it were so we are bound by treaties which would not enable us to give them any active assistance; and, while I cannot express an opinion favorable to Austria, to Austrian rule, or with the Austrian form of government, I say this war is one undertaken on a false pretence, not undertaken for the liberation or freedom of Italy; it is a war in which unfortunately Sardinia has taken the lead, and has thereby seriously damaged the cause of constitutional government, which her friends desire to see prospering in the country. I do not say the blame rests on one side or the other; neither on one side was there sufficient ground for incurring all the horrors of war. As we are at present advised, and in the present state of public affairs, I hold it to be our imperative duty to maintain that which is the intention of her Majesty's Government, a strict and impartial neutrality. This position, I am aware, may tend to jealousies, suspicions, and complications, the consequence of which cannot be foreseen. Neutrality, however, is the only position we can take; but, under the circumstances, it must be an armed neutrality—not for the purpose of aggression, but the protection of our hearths."

Yet the Ministry were defeated by 13 majority in the face of these professions of neutrality.

RUMORED PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.—A Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the following as the conditions on which an effort will now be made to bring about peace:—

1st. That the territory gained by the victorious party shall be accepted by all the European Powers as the basis of a Congress.

2d. The entry of the French into Milan, supported by a popular manifestation, shall be considered by the European Powers as a convincing proof of the disapprobation in Italy of Austrian policy.

3d. The neutral Powers will insist on an armistice while a Congress is assembled.

4th. The extension of the Kingdom of Sardinia will be deemed essential; and the Duchies of Parma and Modena with the fortress of Piacenza are to be added to it.

5th. It will be proposed to form the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom into a State distinct from the Austrian Empire, but governed by an Austrian Archduke.

The National Intelligencer shows that there can be no hope of peace on these terms, for the French Emperor and the Sardinians have united in declaring, that Italy must be freed from Austrian rule.

CUBA.—The democrats in this State are loud on the Cuba question, as if there were any possibility of acquiring Cuba. Mr. Dodge, late U. S. Minister to Spain, who recently returned from that Court, and whose opportunities of observing its feelings were of course of the best kind, gives no countenance to any such idea. The National Intelligencer says that it has information from many quarters, both public and private, confirmatory of the following statements by the able Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American:—

"Mr. Dodge brought no grain of comfort for the enterprising politicians who seek to acquire Cuba by paying one hundred and twenty millions out of an empty and embarrassed exchequer. He told the Administration, what every sane man knows to be true, that no treasure can buy Cuba, and that every such proposition must be regarded as an indignity. With Spain that has now become a question of national honor. It is no longer one of territory. We have forced her into this attitude, just as we have alienated the sympathy of Mexico, Central America, and all the little South American Republics that once looked up to us for example and advice. Instead of attracting we have repelled them; and with silent hatred they have invoked foreign aid and protection against us, their natural allies. Such is the modern idea of 'progress' as it has been illustrated before our eyes.

"If the relations between the United States and Spain have been preserved in peace, neither our justice nor our generosity can claim much credit. The policy proclaimed here in State papers, and followed up in the Senate, has tended to complicate our intercourse, if it was not designed to provoke a breach. Moderation and forbearance on the other side, which have attracted the sympathy of all the great Powers, have prevented any inclination to a rupture, and preserved us from the shameful spectacle of attempting coercion against a weaker nation merely for territorial aggrandizement."

The Petersburg and Roanoke railroad (from Petersburg to Weldon) has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months. This is the largest dividend ever made by the company, we believe, showing increased business and prosperity.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—We copy a brief letter from this gentleman, stating the terms on which he will allow his name to be presented to the Charleston Democratic Convention as a candidate for its nomination for the Presidency.

The "Constitution," the official paper, of Saturday, devotes a column of editorial to a rebuke of the "arrogant position" of Douglas, for the "assumption" of which "the history of the democratic party affords no precedent," says the official editor. Well, it is an unheard-of assumption, we believe, for a democrat who aspires to office to have an opinion of his own and to refuse to accept office unless the opinion of his party corresponds with his own. They are generally quite willing to "go it blind," to be ready to adopt any opinions that their party shall prescribe.

The "Constitution" closes its article as follows, showing that there is trouble ahead for the democracy:—

"We intend to acquiesce in the decision of the Charleston Convention, and we have an abiding faith that all true democrats will do likewise. But we cannot find any single word in Mr. Douglas's letter which indicates a similar purpose on his part. Indeed, we cannot see how he can support any other nominee of the convention after he has declared that he could not himself accept the nomination.

"It gives us no satisfaction thus to interpret Judge Douglas's letter. We are anxious for the harmony and union of the entire party, we believe that it will succeed in 1860, and we should like to see every friend of democratic principles support it."

CAUGHT.—The Constitution, the official paper of the Administration, a few days ago threw all the blame on Congress of the wasteful expenditure of three millions and a half on the overland California mail. But the same official paper of the 17th inst. copies from an Iowa paper an article glorifying "Mr. Buchanan's Administration" for this very act. In a list of sixteen measures enumerated under the head "What Mr. Buchanan's Administration has done," No. 10 reads as follows:—

"10. It has established an overland mail to California and the Pacific coast."

We suggest to the official paper that it is hardly politic, even if it were fair, to claim credit for an act which only ten days ago it charged upon Congress as a wasteful piece of folly.

There are several other things claimed in this Iowa article, and endorsed by the Constitution, that are worthy of note.

1st. "The Administration has produced a settlement of the Kansas question, and established perfect order in that long-distracted Territory."

If there be such perfect order in Kansas, the people there are sadly given to fibbing, for very different accounts come from there. But the "settlement" of the Kansas question consists in excluding slavery; for which, says the Iowa paper, (and echoes the official paper,) "we boldly aver he [Mr. Buchanan] stands worthy of the support and endorsement of the democratic party every where."

"2d. It has put an end to the fillibustering expeditions of Walker & Co."

Has it? How and when? All the published accounts show that these expeditions put an end to themselves, without any agency of the administration.

"3d. It has put an end to the rebellion in Utah, and established peace and order in that Territory."

No other paper has the news. All other accounts concur in asserting that there is still very serious trouble in Utah.

Nos. 4, 5 and 6 assert the successful prosecution of the Indian wars in Oregon, Washington and New Mexico, and compelling the Indians to sue for peace on the Administration's own terms. Why then did the "Administration" kill 25 men and 20 women in a fight with the Indians the other day?

"11th. It has admitted two new free States into the Union, and thus secured a large extension of the field for "free labor."

Does "the democratic party everywhere,"—the Southern democratic party—consider this a feather in the cap of Mr. Buchanan's administration, as claimed?

No. 13 claims that the Administration has paid off more than nine millions of the public debt. That is true; but to do that and pay expenses it borrowed two or three times nine millions.

"14th. It has reduced the expenses of the government from eighty-one millions to less than seventy millions and will soon have them graduated to a scale of about fifty millions."

Here is an admission that the expenses *were* eighty-one millions, either under Buchanan or Pierce; for it never was pretended that they amounted to so much before Pierce's day. It is amusing to see credit claimed for what the administration "will soon" do.

SLEEPY HOLLOW.—Washington Irving was undoubtedly mistaken in locating Sleepy Hollow, the abode of Rip Van Winkle, on the banks of the Hudson. It is manifest, from the following paragraph from the Petersburg Intelligencer, that Sleep Hollow is in "Boone and other counties that way"—indeed we think it is a vast Hollow, extending over a good many counties in all parts of that State:—

"The Final Result."—We have not heard from all the State yet; and the misery is, when shall we hear. Four weeks now since the election, and all the returns are not yet in! We have heard from Europe but not from *Boone* and other counties that way. We have reported a battle that was fought on the 6th June, by the Austrians and French, and still we can't hear from Virginia. Oh, that Democracy and darkness were removed from this State and that light and animation might take their places. An incubus is certainly resting upon the people. Arouse Whigs of Virginia! Spread the light and let us see a glorious dawff."

A HOAX.—On Thursday we put in type an account, from the Oswego (N. Y.) Republican, of the falling of an immense meteoric stone in that county. Marvellous as the story was, it was vouched for by the Republican and by the names of several citizens, one of whom was stated to have been despatched to the place to give an accurate account. The next day the Republican admitted that the whole story was got up, without a word of truth. There ought to be some punishment for the manufacturers of such sensation stories. Fortunately for our readers, they were not humbugged, as the article was excluded by a press of other matter.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—A meeting of the stockholders was held at Rockingham on Wednesday last—W. F. Leak, Esq., presiding, and D. S. Cowan, Esq., Sec'y. About 15,000 shares were represented. The Act to amend the Charter, passed at the late Session of the Legislature, was unanimously accepted. A resolution was adopted authorising County Agents to appoint proxies to represent County Stock in meetings not attended by themselves. No other business of interest was transacted.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Charlotte on Oct. 14.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Washington has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

The Bank of Charlotte divides 4 per cent.

"HOW TO LEARN."—Under this title we have, from the author, "An Address delivered before the Students of Holly Springs Academy, Wake county, N C., 3d of June 1859, by Edward Cantwell."

The Crops.—During a hurried visit made this week to Raleigh, we enjoyed an opportunity of seeing something and of learning much more about the state of the crops and the prospect of harvest. As a general thing, the appearance of the corn and other crops is good. From the middle and western parts of the State the accounts from the wheat crop are very cheering. The prospect in the Spring was exceedingly fine, and since the commencement of harvest, the crops have turned out even better than had been hoped. From persons who had come all through from Charlotte to Raleigh on the N. C. Road, we heard that not only did the wheat crop so far turn out well, but that the corn and other crops were very promising, with the exception we believe of the oat crop.—*Wil. Jour.*

Tall Wheat.—Mr. Samuel D. McLean of this county, brought into our office a few days ago, some of the finest specimens of Wheat we have ever seen. The first is *six feet two inches high*, and the second is *sixty-five* stocks from one root, and a well filled head on each. Mr. McLean informed us that he had counted the grains in one of the heads, and found that the yield of one grain was a little over *two thousand*. Who can beat this? Can any one?

We are informed that the Wheat crop in this county is much better than was expected. More than an average crop will be raised.

Greens. Patriot.

Crops in Iredell.—Harvesting is now going on to a considerable extent, and the wheat is said to be of fine quality and large in quantity—more than an average crop. Corn, notwithstanding the late frost, looks well; the fields are clean and weather seasonable. Oats is rather small but may come out. Vegetables are doing well. Apples will be plentiful, but peaches rather scarce.

Iredell Express.

The Wheat Crop.—Our farmers are busily engaged in harvesting and we are gratified to learn that the yield promises to be a very good one generally—though some farmers who had sown early wheat, will not realize full crops.

Rutherford Enq.

Wheat Crop.—We learn that the wheat crops in this section, with a few exceptions, are good. The early wheat especially is good. Some farmers say they have better crops this year than they ever made.—*Charlotte Whig.*

Wheat.—Mr. W. E. Johnson, of Davidson Co., handed us several "heads" of Wheat, numbering from 90 to 92 grains each, and measuring five inches in length.—*Salem Press.*

The State Subscription to the New Bank.—The Raleigh correspondent of the Greensboro' Times says that the public Treasurer is absent in N. Y., making arrangements for a loan to pay the first installment of his subscription to the New Bank.

Branch Rail Road.—We understand that between $115,000 and $120,000 has been subscribed towards building a Branch of the Wilmington Rail Road to this vicinity, and that probably the preliminary steps will be immediately taken to put it in a state of forwardness.—*Tar. South.*

A Compliment to North Carolina.—There is, we believe, less of office seeking and of changes in the incumbents of official position at the South than in the Northern States. North Carolina, perhaps, furnishes as good evidence of this fact as any of the Southern States; and, as proof of the same, it is related as one of the incidents of President Buchanan's late visit, that before leaving for Washington, he remarked that no man, since he entered North Carolina, had mentioned the subject of office holding, or solicited any appointment for himself or friends.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Rhode Island Congressional Election.—At the election on the 22d inst., for a member of Congress, Christopher Robinson, the American-republican candidate, was elected. He received about 3,200 votes. Thos. Davis, the straight republican candidate, supported also by a portion of the democrats, received about 2,500 votes.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in this County, on the 22d inst., by Rev. Neill McDonald, Mr. GEORGE H. MAKEPEACE to Miss MARION McRAE, daughter of Capt. Roderick McRae.

Near Wilmington, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., by Rev. James M. Sprunt, JOHN D. STANFORD, Esq., of Kenansville, Duplin county, to Miss ALICE A. SPICER, daughter of John F. Spicer, Esq.

At the residence of Ivey Lee, by R. C. Lee, Esq., Mr. ELISHA HOUSE to Mrs. NANCY GAINEY, all of Sampson County.

In Wilmington, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. E. H. Ranney, Mr. THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG to Miss MARTHA J. FREEMAN, both of New Hanover Co.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. June 25—St'r Fanny, with passengers, and goods for J M Turner, J A J Bradford, J A Williams, W N Tillinghast, R F Hoard, E F Moore.

Fayetteville
COPPER FACTORY.

M. A. BAKER will continue to manufacture TURPENTINE STILLS at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms. All work warranted to be well done, and as low as any other shop in the State.

Jobbing of all kinds done at the shortest notice.

He has on hand, just finished, one new Turpentine Kettle, that will work 15 barrels, worm and cap all in complete order,—to be sold on the most favorable terms. Also, two second-hand Stills, one that will work 20 barrels; also four that will work 40 barrels; and two new Whiskey Stills, one that will work 50 gallons, and one that will work 90 gallons.

All those that are in want would do well to give me a call soon. All kinds of Copper work done at the shortest notice and for a small charge.

Call and see for yourselves at M. A. Baker's Copper Factory, opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 27, 1859. 26-3t

Harper's and Godey's Magazines for JULY.
E. J. HALE & SON.
June 27.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The Turcos.—The newspapers, correspondents from Italy, and Paris story-tellers, give us all sorts of reports and anecdotes about the Zouaves, the Turcos, and other new species of troops now in Italy. The Turcos are a new race of men on the European field of battle, or at least not there seen or known since the days of Hannibal, who led their ancestors into Italy. They are Mahomedans, under French officers and sub-officers, natives of Africa, about Algiers, black or woolly-headed. We have to-day the first account from them on the field of battle in the correspondence from Novara, June 4th. McMahon's division is made up of these troops and others from Africa. The correspondent had then just heard of this division at Magenta, where they attacked the Austrians protected by their cannon. "Like tigers (says the writer) they precipitated themselves upon the Austrians, crying "victory," even before they had discharged their guns. The attack is said to have exhibited one of the strangest and most terrible spectacles of war. The Turcos threw themselves upon the enemy, like the savages of Cooper, without mercy or quarter. Soon a horrible *melee* occurred. The voice of the cannon even was drowned by the savage cries of the Turcos—cries, not the chant of victory nor the plaints of the dying and wounded. All the language of Mahomet can muster of imprecations broke from them in isolated groups, where one Turco would often be seen struggling against three or four Austrians. When the Austrians ran and the strife was over the spectacle was not less strange. The fanatic conquerors rolled upon the earth, and, under the inspiration of some African war-song, they danced the most frantic species of dances, amidst bursts of laughter and frightful cries that startled even their companions in arms.

The Horrors of War.—A letter dated at Paris on the 9th instant says: "I see women to-day half mad, running about Paris, to know what has become of their husbands and brothers. They who have relatives in McMahon's division are distracted with anxiety, and hang about the Ministry of War with a horrible apprehension. The Emperor lets the telegraph tell no tales but what he likes. No private communications from the seat of war are allowed. The first a wife knows of the loss of a husband is from 'official' sources. I see, as another specimen of the horrors of war, that the Piedmontese division engaged at Palestro, when repassing through Novara, marched with five companies out of ten under sub-officers; the others remained on the field of battle. Now, this is only French suffering! What must be the Austrian tale?"

Victor Emmanuel a Corporal.—The Zouaves have recompensed the bravery of King Victor Emmanuel by electing him a corporal. 'He fights so well,' said one of them, 'that he deserves the honor!' The King already possesses the French military medal; he is the only Sovereign who does so, the Emperor having decorated his Majesty with it on his visit to Paris."

DIED,

Near Queensdale, Robeson county, on the 21st May, MARY ANN, infant child of Murdock and Isabella J. McRae, aged 1 year and 4 months. "It is well with the child."

At Danbury, Stokes county, on the 18th inst., of consumption, Mr. FRANCIS E. BONER, Junior Editor of the Winston Sentinel, in the 24th year of his age.

In Chatham County, at the residence of his father, Samuel Brooks, Esq., on the 15th inst., Dr. CHARLES CHALMERS BROOKS, in the 28th year of his age. He had just entered upon the active duties of his profession, and a bright future was opening before him. An All-wise Providence has, however, called him away to another sphere, and has thus desolated the home where once his presence was accustomed to impart joy and peace to all around him, and where his calm disposition, his bright example and all his noble virtues had made him the admiration of all. But although his death is to us a sad, a solemn event, let us not grieve at that which is his gain. There is a brighter world than this, where sickness and death never enter. Hither his spirit has gone, and there his joy will not be temporal but will last forever.

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While Heaven and Earth combine to say,
How bless'd the righteous when he dies." COM.

Carolinian please copy.

In Wilmington, very suddenly, of Apoplexy, at 10 o'clock last evening, (23d inst.,) Miss SOPHIA C., third daughter of Gen'l James Owen. Though stunning from its suddenness, this afflicting dispensation is not without the consolation which springeth from faith in Christ, and a well-founded hope of a blissful resurrection.—*Wil. Her.*

At his residence, near Washington, on the 14th inst., BENJAMIN RUNYON, Esq., in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. R. was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. For many years he filled the office of Cashier in the Bank of Cape Fear, and also that of Clerk and Master in Equity, with ability and promptness. He was a good and useful citizen and died deeply lamented.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

On the 4th inst., near Montgomery, Ala., in the 40th year of her age, ANN M., wife of Mr. Edmund P. Ashley, and daughter of the late Mr. Shadrach Wooten, of Bladen county, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 27.

BACON,	10 a 13	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	13 a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11½ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 37½ a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	11 a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	6 75 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 25 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	6 00 a 0 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 20 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 25 a 0 00	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	50 a 60	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 10 a 1 20	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 50 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	3 00 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 25 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37 a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—No receipts from the country. Sales of 53 bales, extra quality, from store on Friday, at 12 cents, (for manufacturing.)

Flour—We reduce our quotations. The receipts for the past week have not been large, but sufficient for the demand.

Corn—We note a decline of 10 to 15 cts. per bushel. Large quantities of country and boat corn have changed hands during the past week at above prices.

Spirits Turpentine—Receipts large and market firm at quotations.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 25, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin 3 50, Yellow $3, Hard 1 75. Spirits 41. Timber, one raft at $8. No other transactions.

During the week ending on and including Saturday, sales of about 2500 bbls. Turpentine as above. Spirits, about 1400 bbls. at 42, 42½, 41—closing at 41. Rosin, a small lot common at 1 30. Salt, 850 sacks at 87½. Flour, 140 bbls. State at 6 75 for Super, $7 for family. Timber as above. No other transactions reported.

At New York, Southern Flour dull and declined—6 75 to 7 30. Wheat dull at 1 68 for Southern red, 1 78 for Southern white. Corn dull. Cotton market quiet, business small; middling uplands 11¼. Spirits dull at 46½ to 47½. Rosin steady at 1 82½ for common.

BETHLEHEM MALE ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, located five miles west of Carthage, in Moore County, in a moral and social neighborhood, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the Second Monday in JULY. Tuition, $7 50, $12 and $16 per session. Board $7 per month.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.
June 22. 26*4t

Carolinian and Presbyterian copy 3 times and forward account to the Principal.

CLAYTON ACADEMY,

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 11th of JULY.

Board $7 per month. Tuition $8, $10, $12 per session.

JAS. L. McCORMIC,
Gilopolis P. O., N. C.
June 24, 1859. 26*2t

Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville,
JUNE 27, 1859.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, on Monday morning the 11th JULY, at 11 o'clock.

J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.
June 27. 26-2t

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1859. 26tf

All accounts made with us previous to 1st July are---according to our published terms---then due, and will be ready for payment. Interested persons will please take notice.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
June 23. 25-2t

REMOVED.

THE undersigned has removed his place of business to the Store of George McNeill, Esq.

BEVERLY ROSE.
June 25, 1859. 26-3t

ON CONSIGNMENT.

And for sale in quantities to suit, on most favorable terms,

A FEW hundred casks LIME, of good quality and in prime order. Apply to

BEVERLY ROSE, Ag't.
June 25, 1859. 26-3t

A VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, known as the SHAW PLANTATION, situated on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River, in the County of Harnett, and distant from Toomer (the present County Seat) two miles, and contains 747 Acres.

It embraces an extensive body of very rich River Bottom Land, not surpassed in this section of the State for depth and fertility of soil; and in view of quality of soil, eligibility of location, the society in its vicinity, Schools, Churches, &c., an opportunity is here presented of securing a Farm containing advantages rarely to be met with.

The land lies well, and is susceptible of making one of the most valuable and productive farms in the State. It is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Cotton, and abounds with a large quantity of Oak, Ash and other Timber, besides Pine Timber for Saw Logs.

The form of the tract renders it susceptible of division into two tracts or parcels, for Farms.

It has a stream running nearly through the centre, fed by never-failing springs, on which is a desirable situation for an overshot mill, with a good dam already built.

There are on the tract about 150 acres cleared and in cultivation.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above lands to those desirous to purchase. Look and you will be pleased. In my judgment, such a body of land cannot be exhibited in Harnett or any of the adjoining Counties.

If not sold privately, it will be exposed to public sale on Monday of the Superior Court in this County, which I think will be the Second Monday in August next.

Terms will be made easy, and more particularly made known on the day of sale.

H. M. TURNER.
June 21. 26-ts

The Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal copy four weeks, and forward accounts to the subscriber.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS.

THE subscriber wishes to have built, in the immediate vicinity of Rockingham, a SUMMER RESIDENCE. Not being able to give his personal attention to it, he will let it out upon Contract. Persons wishing to undertake will address him at Bennettsville, S. C., where further communications can be had on the subject. A neat job will be expected. He will be in Rockingham on Tuesday and Wednesday of the next July term of Richmond County Court, when the plan and specifications will be given and proposals received.

B. H. COVINGTON.
Bennettsville, S. C., June 21. 26*2t

NOTICE.

THE REAL ESTATE of the late Thomas Munroe, and a NEGRO WOMAN and THREE CHILDREN, will be sold, on a Credit of Six months, July 30, 1859, at the residence of T. Munroe, Little River, Cumberland County.

J. A. McLAUCHLIN, }
D. A. MUNROE, } Admr's.
June 21. 26*3t

Presbyterian please copy.

AGENTS WANTED!

TO travel and solicit orders for the celebrated Patent Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machines. Salary $50 per month, with all expenses paid. Address, with stamp,

I. M. DAGGETT & CO.
Boston, Mass.
June 22. 26*9t

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

And Paints of all kinds. For sale by
June 20. S. J. HINSDALE.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ily

BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

W. BAKER & CO'S AMERICAN, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC, and VANILLA PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, PREPARED COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, SOLUBLE, HOMŒOPATHIC AND DIETETIC COCOA, CRACKED COCOA and COCOA SHELLS, celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

For sale by their Agents D. C. MURRAY, New York; WM. S. GRANT, Philadelphia; T. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNETT, DUDLEY & CO., Cincinnati; and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.
March 30 1-3mi

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE annual Commencement will be on the 27th and 28th of JUNE. The Fall Session will commence on the last WEDNESDAY in JULY, and close December 20th, 1859. Spring Session will open on the 2d TUESDAY in January, and close May 31st, 1860.

This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade. Our course is thorough—both solid and ornamental. Board, exclusive of washing and lights $6 per month. English course $5 to $15. Music on Piano and Guitar $20. *No charge for Instruments, Maps, Fuel or Servants.* Ornamentals, Latin and French, $5 each. We hope all pupils will be present at the opening of the session, so as to be classed, but will be received at any time, and charged to the end of the session. Our corps of Teachers is complete

For further particulars and Catalogues address

J. W. THOMAS,
President Board Trustees.

June 17, 1859. 24*9t

SCHOOLS AT HAYWOOD.

THE Fifth Session of these Schools will open July 11th, 1859.

A. R. BLACK, Male Department.
P. C. SHAW, Female "

June 17 24*3t

Laurel Hill School,

J. B. BUCHANAN, A. B., Principal.

THIS School is located in a moral, social, and religious neighborhood, free from all allurements to vice and immorality. The course of instruction is thorough, and no pains will be spared on the part of the Principal to make the School every way worthy of those who may favor him with their patronage. Boys will be prepared for any of our Southern colleges: special attention being given to the course of instruction required by the College which the pupil expects to enter.

The next Session will begin on Monday the 11th July. Terms, $8, $12 and $15 per session of five months.

Board can be obtained in the best families in the neighborhood at $8 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal.

June 9 21*4t

BUFFALO ACADEMY.

THE next Session will commence on the first Monday in July.

Board, in good families near the Academy, at $7 per month. Tuition, $7 50, $10 00, $12 50, $15 00; according to advancement. No deduction for absence except from unavoidable causes.

T. W. COLE, Principal.

Buffalo, Moore co., N. C., June 6 22*3t

Farm for Sale—293 Acres.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 293 acres—about 160 cleared. Any one wishing information of the above property can apply to the subscriber on the place, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE ELLIOT.

June 3, 1859 20*tf

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANE OTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.

☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.

April 29 10-*

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the Court House in Pittsborough on the 1st and 2d days of July next, for the purpose of receiving the Tax that the law says shall be paid to the Sheriff at that time, to-wit: Merchants, Merchant Tailors, Jewellers, Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries, those buying and selling spiritous liquors, wines or cordials, &c. Those interested would do well to attend to the above, for if they will examine they will find the law is very strict in regard to their tax being paid at the proper time.

R. B. PASCHAL, Shff.

N. B. If any fail to pay their tax at the proper time, the law says the Sheriff shall collect $100 by distress.

R. B. P.

June 10, 1859 22-3tpd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday night the 8th instant, my negro man PETER. He is a fine carpenter, and will no doubt pass for a free man. He is very intelligent—full six feet high, bright complexion, rather slender built, good teeth in front, and fine countenance, but if frightened will indicate it in the eye—had full face of whiskers and bushy head of hair, rather straight and black—dresses well in black clothing—wore an old cloth cap when he left. He is free to talk and well calculated to deceive. He will probably change his name, as I believe his aim is to be free.

He may endeavor to escape with wagoners or with some white man. The above reward will be paid on his delivery. JAMES H. McQUEEN.

Robeson county, N. C. March 15. 98-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1859.

Lovedy Brown vs. Malcom Brown, Adm'r, et al. Petition for account and settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elias Brown, Malcom Black, Jacob Stutts and wife Mary A., Margaret Black and Dugall Black, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Elias Brown, Malcom Black, Jacob Stutts and wife Margaret and Dugald Black to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander H. McNeill Clerk, of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1859.

18*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1859.

Joseph F. Dunlop, Adm'r of Bryan Boroughs, vs. Edmund W. Boroughs et al. Petition for an account and settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Boroughs, Mary Winfield, Elizabeth Armstead, Bryan Boroughs, Jr., Isaac P. Hurt and wife, and Aaron Tyson are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Thomas Boroughs, Mary Winfield, Elizabeth Armstead, Bryan Boroughs, Jr., Isaac P. Hurt and wife, and Aaron Tyson, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1859.

8*6w] A. H. McNEILL, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

John A. Edwards vs. Josiah B. Little—Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Josiah B. Little, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 20th day of May, A. D., 1859.

16*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, C. C. C.

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to ackowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1858. 86-tf

WAYNE HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.

Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

—MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS well known HOUSE has been re opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. It has been, and will continue to be a first class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses, over other houses, is its being almost embowered in shade trees. The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day. In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness and quietness, and its elevated position, commanding one of the finest Mountain views, renders it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the Mountain region. The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and convenience. And he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formally enjoyed.

His stables are attended by one of the best, if not the very best, Hostler in the Southern Country—the far-famed "*Silas.*"

About the first of July next, the Western North Carolina Rail Road will be completed to Newton, and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury and Statesville to Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a COMFORTABLE and COMMODIOUS VEHICLE to convey passengers on to Morganton. Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton B. S. Johnson, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers for public use, and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any part, to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, N. C., June 1, 1859. 21-6wlaw

BRASS STRAINER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 2. 10 tf

N. A. McARTHUR

ANNOUNCES himself as a Candidate for Tax-Collector in Robeson County, at an election to be held for that purpose on the 4th of August next.

Now prepare to pay your taxes—for I am determined to have the office—and pay them you must.

May 26 18*tf

Tax Collector in Robeson.

WE are authorised and requested to announce MALCOM McNAIR as a candidate for Tax Collector in Robeson County. Election in August next.

May 21 16te

SUNDRIES.

50 BAGS RIO, LAGUIRA AND JAVA COFFEE;
10 Bbls. Refined SUGARS;
10 " Eagle Mills and Scotch SNUFF;
10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
30 Boxes Soda and Butter BISCUIT;
10 Boxes Adamantine CANDLES;
20 " SOAP;
10 " S. W. Collins' Superior AXES;
30 Kegs NAILS;
Grubbing and Weeding HOES; SPADES, SHOVELS, Manure Forks, Hatchets, Trace Chains, Brooms, Buckets, Powder and Shot, in store and for sale by

GEO. W. SPERLING,
South Side Hay Street.

☞ At the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

April 29 10*2m

Mackerel and Herring.

20 BBLS. Mackerel;
50 " Herring;
In prime condition. For sale by

GEO. W. SPERLING.

April 29 10*2m

BACON.

15 HHDS Sides, } A prime article.
5 " Shoulders, }

Just received and for sale by

GEO. W. SPERLING.

April 29 10*2m

SEGARS.

100,000 SEGARS, various brands, for sale by GEO. W. SPERLING.

April 29 10*2m

Pure Ohio Corn Whiskey.

150 BBLS. received and for sale by GEO. W. SPERLING.

April 29 10*2m

NOTICE!

THAT on the fourth Monday of July next, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, I will offer and sell the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax and costs due thereon:

Year.	Names of Persons.	No. Town Lots.	Valuation.	No. acres Land.	Valuation.	White Polls.	Watches.
1857.	G. W. Foushee, for N. C. Gas Coal Transportation Co.			640	$12,000 00		
1857.	R. Street, for N. C. Gas Coal Transportation Company.			1160	8000 00		
1856 and '7.	M. Q. Waddell & Co.,			449	13000 00	1	
1855-'6-'7.	Lockhart Fry, Jr.,			50	100 00		
1856 and '7.	Bray Parlier,			15	150 00		
1857.	Duncan Black,			754	150 00	1	
	D. C. Campbell,	1	$1500				
	Alex'r Chisholm,					1	
	Henry Evans,			63	123 00	1	
	Christian McLeod,			434	43 50	1	
(1856 and '7.	Thomas Mashburn,			185	280 00	1	
1854-'5-'6-'7.	Nathan Stricklin,			1871	281 00	1	
	Aaron Tyson,			1467	280 00	1	
	Matthew Williams,			300	1500 00	1	
	Ditto,			200	400 00	5	
	Jesse G. Sowell,			150	150 00		
	Ditto,			98	300 00	1	
	Benjamin Barbee,			150	300 00	1	
				50	100 00		
1857.	Deep River,						$54 0
	Deep River,				36 00		
	Ditto,				126 96		
	Little River,				5 13½		
	Kittrell's Creek,				1 44		
	Richland Creek,				2 22½		
	Deep River,				9 40		
	Big Juniper,				1 95		
	Crain's Creek,				1 60		
	Tobacco Road,				1 26		
	Little Juniper,				2 66		
	Big Pocket,				2 66		
	Deep River,				14 85		
	Buffalo Creek,						
	Ditto,				5 05		
	Richland Creek,				21 68		
	Tom's Creek,				9 91		

THOMAS W. RITTER, late Sheriff.

May 31, 1859. 20*te

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 3, 1859 93tf

NEW SPRING GOODS. 1859.

James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

Cedar Falls Sheeting and Yarn at Factory Prices.

All of which will be offered

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

As low as the same quality can be had in this State.

March 1859. 94tf

Second Spring Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE received and are now opening their second supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising a splendid selection of the newest styles of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hoop Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing,

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of Wholesale Buyers is invited.

☞ STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. ☜

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 9, 1859. 4tf

SPRING STYLES!

The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.

A. McRIMMON.

March 16 97-tf

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety;
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;
FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;
CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very nice;
FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, TOYS and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.

March 31, 1859 1-

BACON, PORK, FISH, &c.

4000 LBS. NORTH CAROLINA BACON;
6000 lbs. Baltimore Sides;
3500 " Prime Leaf Lard;
25 Bbls. Mess Pork;
25 do. Extra No. 1 and 3 Mackerel;
25 do. " " 1 Herring;
500 lbs. Extra No. 1 Cod Fish;
15 Hhds. Prime Molasses.

Just received, and will sell cheap for cash.

W. C. TROY.

June 9, 1859. 21-1m

SALMON AND TONGUES.

VERY SUPERIOR SALMON, selected especially for retailing.

25 doz. Extra Beef Tongues.
3 Firkins Choice Goshen Butter.

Just received at W. C. TROY'S.

June 9, 1859. 21-1m

Guano! Guano!!

NO. 1 PERUVIAN, just received and for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

May 23 16-1m

HERRING.

JUST received and in fine order, by

E. F. MOORE.

May 23 16-1m

BACON.

A LARGE lot daily expected by

E. F. MOORE.

May 23 16-1m

Lard and Butter.

IN store and for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

May 23 16-1m

LIME.

AT

E. F. MOORE'S.

May 23 16-1m

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.

July 29, 1858. 32-1y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

Law Notice.

JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in copartnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore.

They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.

Troy, April 7, 1859. 4tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

D. K. McRAE.

Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

J. R. BULLA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

March 10, 1859 96-6m

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.

August 24, 1858. 40tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

Dr. R. SCOTT is now permanently located in Fayetteville,

and offers his professional services to the community. Office two doors east of the market—formerly occupied by Dr. Benbow—where he can be found during his regular office hours, from

9 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M.;
3 " P. M. " 6 " P. M.

June 8 20tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

NEW AND DESIRABLE, BY

JAS. T. HOUSTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,

A LOT OF FINE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, BY

JAS. T. HOUSTON.

March 1, 1859 93tf

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-tf

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

P. P. SHAW & CO.,

31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GE ERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET, *NEW YORK.*

July 29, 1858. 32-

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-1y

200 Bbls. of Herring

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO

March 14 96

Lower Little River & Crane's Creek Navigation Co.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for the Capital Stock of this Company are now in the hands of the Commissioners, and will remain open for the space of 30 days.

The Commissioners in Cumberland are Thos. S. Lutterloh, Christopher Munroe, W. J. Kelly, Dr. Alex'r Munroe and Arch'd McKethan. In Harnett, R. C. Belden, Samuel Carmon, Hugh A Cameron, Duncan Morrison, Neill Buie, John Smith and Nelson Morrison. In Moore, Daniel McKethan, Isaac Rowan, Daniel McDonald, N. K. McNeill, Wm. Johnson, W. C. Thagart.

A general meeting of the Commissioners and Stockholders will be held at Johnsonville on the 30th of June next, for the purpose of organizing said Company.

Books of subscription are also in the hands of J. M. Rose, at the Railroad Office in Fayetteville.

May 28 21-t30

GAS FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.

THE subscribers will be prepared by the middle of August, to supply every description of Buildings,—Dwellings, Stores, Factories, &c.—with all the necessary FIXTURES, for the introduction of GAS.

As we are constantly engaged in the business of building Gas Works in this and other States, we of course can afford to bring on a large stock and sell on more reasonable terms than others. Our stock will include Chandeliers, Pendents, Brackets, Glass, &c.

As we have leased the works for five years, it will be to the advantage of those requiring such fixtures to get them of us, since upon us will fall the care of them, keeping them in repair, &c. For this purpose it is both our interest and pleasure to emply none but the best Gas Fitters.

In our absence for a few weeks, all who wish to have the Pipes introduced into their buildings, will please leave their names with Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, who will give all necessary information on the subject. It is desirable to know as early as possible, so that the Fixtures may be introduced at the same time with the construction of the works, and thus all may light up simultaneously.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Fayetteville, June 10. 22-tf

LEROY D. McMANNEN, M. D.,

HAVING located in Bladen County in the immediate neighborhood of Dr. Jno. S. Richardson, respectfully offers his professional services to all who may favor him with a call.

Being a regular graduate of the Medical University of New York, and having followed the practice both in the Bellevue and New York Hospitals, besides having the advantage of two years experience in country practice, feels that these advantages should in some degree entitle him to the confidence of the afflicted.

He has a new and complete set of Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, and will pay particular attention to those branches. He will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Medicines. Prompt and constant attention with moderate charges.

June 8 21-2mpd

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. ☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

WILLIAM D. MAHY,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office in Hall's Building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water Street.

April 8, 1859 4-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.,

NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants,

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other produce.

April 16, 1859 6-3mospd

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co's Superphosphate of Lime.

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,

Commission Merchant,

And Agent for Dawson's Line Steamers,

Wilmington, N. C,

Solicits Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Corn, Flour.

Also orders for Groceries, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Guano, &c. &c.

REFERS TO

John Dawson, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.,
Dr. F. J. Hill, " " "
O. G. Parsley; " President Commercial Bank,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright, President Bank of Cape Fear,
E. P. Hall, Esq., Branch Bank of State of N. C.,
T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 25 8-3m

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS

"AN admirable substitute for apparatus."
(Hon.) THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

10 large Charts (each 34x52 inches) embracing over

Three Hundred Diagrams,

adapted to all the Text Books relating to this branch of study. Every School should have them. Profs. SILLIMAN, Yale College, Rev. D. KELSEY, Caswell Co. Fem. College, and others, have given them the highest endorsement.

Price of the Ten Charts, mounted on cloth, with rollers, with key $12 00
Mounted on paper, with key, 10 00
Box for packing, 1 00
Unmounted, with key, sent postpaid by mail 8 00

AGENTS WANTED.

In ordering Charts, give full directions for shipping.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
Publishers, 346 BROADWAY, N. Y.

June 11 22-6

The "Amer. School Inst."

IS prepared to supply Schools and Colleges with COMPETENT TEACHERS for any department. One of our firm is a Professor of Music, and will give especial attention to the selection of Music Teachers.

REFERENCES:

Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. G. F. Root, Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Wm. Curtiss, Limestone Springs, S. C., H. B. Farrar, Tarborough, N. C.

Send for a circular. Schools supplied with Apparatus, Books, etc.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
316 Broadway, New York,
609 Chestnut St., Phila.

June 11 22-6

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

FOR

GENTS, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

—ALSO—

YOKE-NECK

SHIRTS, HOSIERY,

SUSPENDERS,

Stocks, Cravats,

GLOVES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c

MAY BE HAD AT

A. J. WOODWARD'S

ONE PRICE

Clothing Store,

MARKET SQUARE,

Two Doors below Hinsdale's Drug Store,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 10 12*tf

"NEW SPRING GOODS"

AT LITTLE'S MILLS,

AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

American and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Barages, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ruches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need, and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, K'y Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., } 6*tf
April 9, 1859. }

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genu